Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 14,004. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

YALE'S CREW DEFEATED

LEANDER OARSMEN BEAT THEM BY A LENGTH AND A HALF.

The Older and More Experienced English Oarsmen Pulled a Hard Race and in Fast Time to Win from the Americans—Leanders Got the Best Start—Yale Soon Caught Up, but Could Not Pass Their Opponents.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 7.—The Yale University crew fell by the wayside to-day in their first and, consequent upon their defeat, their only attempt to win the most highly prized trophy of British aquatics, the Grand Challenge Cup of the Royal Henley regatta. Their opponents were the crack eight of the Leander Rowing Club, whose crews won the cup four times in succession in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

It was a grand race, and the Yalensians have no reason to feel humiliated at their defeat. They were simply out-classed. The Leanders beat the New-Haven crew by a length and three-quarters, covering the Henley course in 7:14.

Immense crowds of spectators lined the river banks at 1:15 o'clock, when the signal was given that everything was ready for the third heat of the Grand Challenge Cup race between the Yale University and Leander Rowing Club crews. The entire course was a mass of color, Yale and American flags being very much in evidence. There was no wind. The sky was overcast and the air was hot. Bob Cook and Pittman, the old Cambridge stroke, followed the boats over the course on board the umpire's launch.

Yale and Leander had drawn heat "A" in the Grand Challenge contest, but, as this heat was the feature of to-day's programme, it was decided last week that heats "B" and "C," respectively, between First Trinity, Cambridge, and the London Rowing Club's eight, and the New College, oxford, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, crews, should be rowed first in order that the principal event of the day should take place about 1:30 P. M., when the greatest throng of spectators would be present. The programme also contemplated the rowing of a race every half hour during the interval devoted to taking luncheon.

The first heat of the race for the Diamond Sculls was rowed at 11:30, between F. Beddington of the Thames Rowing Club and L. K. Beaumont of Burton-on-Trent. It was won easily by Beaumont, who finished five lengths ahead. The second heat for the Diamond Sculls was rowed at 12 o'clock, between Vivian Nickalls and S. Swann, the old Trinity Hall blue, and was won by Nickalls by a length.

First Trinity Starts the Race.

After an interval of half an hour the first trial heat of the eight-oared race for the Grand Challenge Cup was rowed. The contesting crews were First Trinity of Cambridge and the London Rowing Club. The heat was won by First Trinity by three-quarters of a length. Time—7:20.

In the heat between the London Rowing Club and the First Trinity Boat Club, Cambridge, the boats got a good start, both crews rowing at first at a stroke of forty-one to the minute. London was leading by a very little after the first few strokes, but Trinity passed her half way up the island, and was a canvas ahead at the Temple and three-quarters of a length in the lead at the Rectory. At the mile London, by raising her stroke, had drawn up and was only half a length behind. The London crew seemed to have spent their best efforts, and the Trinitys dropped their stroke to thirty-six. They maintained their lead, though at the inclosure the London men pressed them hard. It was a very good race.

The start of the second heat of the race for the Grand Challenge Cup, the contestants in which were the New College, Oxford, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, crews, was the finest ever seen at Henley. Trinity rowed a forty-two stroke to the minute, and New College at the rate of forty.

The New College boat quickly assumed half a length's lead, which was increased at the Rectory to two and a half lengths and three lengths at the half mile. Then they dropped to a paddle of about twenty-six strokes to the minute, the men keeping together beautifully. The Trinity Hall men gained after the failing of their opponents' stroke, but they were never even. They succeeded, however, in cutting down the lead of the New College boat to a length and a quarter, which was the distance between the two boats at the finish. The time of the winning New College boat was 7:19.

Immense crowds of spectators lined the river banks at 1:15 o'clock, when the signal was given that everything was ready for the race between the Yale University and the Leander Rowing Club crews. The entire course was a mass of color, Yale and American flags being very much in evidence. There was no wind. The sky was overcast, and the air was hot. "Bob" Cook and Pittman, the old Cambridge stroke, followed the boats over the course on board the umpire's launche.

Leander Takes the Lead.

The starting word was given at 1:33 P. M. The boats got an excellent start, both striking the water at the same time. Emerging from the upper end of Temple Island Leander was seen to have the fore part of her canvas ahead, and soon increased her lead to a quarter of a length, but the Yale men were putting great force into their strokes, and succeeded in driving their boat even with that of their opponents. To those running behind the boats on the towpath, the Yales seemed to get the nose of their boat in front, and it was then a beautiful race to Frawley Court. A reporter who was on board the Umpire's launch says that Yale never actually got the lead, but that two or three times they pulled themselves about even with Leander. The consensus of opinion, however, is that Yale led slightly at the half-mile, but that Leander was a foot ahead at Frawley Court.

The Leander crew appeared perfectly fresh at the end of the race and rowed at a smart stroke some distance beyond the finish, but the Yale men seemed to be completely spent. Brown and Rodgers, respectively Nos. 2 and 4, were very badly done up at the finish. The men were too much exhausted to allow a raise in the stroke. Both Brown and Rodgers required attention when the race was over. When they had been helped out of the boat, Rodgers was perfectly white and Brown fainted from exhaustion. Both were very weak and lay in the open air on a float for some time, while they were fanned and bathed by their comrades.

The men feel that they did themselves justice and acknowledge that Leander is the better crew. They are, of course, terribly disappointed, but feel that they were fairly beaten. They took their defeat courageously. The other men than Brown and Rodgers were in fair shape at the finish, though they were somewhat blown.

Mr. Ellington, The Field's rowing expert, who saw the race from on board a launch, says:

"Yale rowed twenty-two and forty-three strokes for the first half and full minute to Leander's twenty-one and forty-one. Yale, as usual, went off badly, their first four strokes being very scratchy and irregular. The boats were timed at the Frawley Court boathouse as having covered the course to that point in 3:24. Leander was about a yard in front and then began to gain fast, leading by a quarter of a length at the three-quarter-mile post. Yale was beginning to get very short. Leander was clear of Yale at Grosvenor and was rowing well. Yale also preserved her form, rowing at a thirty-eight stroke. At the Isthmian, Yale was very much exhausted and nearly two lengths behind. Leander spurted at the finish. Leander rowed much longer than the Yale men, who just at the finish went all to pieces, but had rowed a fine race all the way."

Yale's Steady Rowing.

Another account of the race says that the Leanders took the lead at the start and were a quarter of a length ahead at a point half way up Temple Island. Then the Yale men steadied themselves and maintained their position to the top of the island, where they began to draw up. At the quarter-mile post both boats were level and remained so to the Rectory, but at the half-mile the Leanders' boat was again in the lead, being a foot or two ahead of that of their opponents. Some persons thought that Yale had been a trifle in front of Leander before, but from the launch it did not appear that they had had the lead.

"Bob" Cook said at the conclusion of the race that the contest had resulted as he thought it would. The Leander crew was composed of older and more experienced men. The Leanders got the best of the start and led for a short time, but the Yale crew caught them and led by half a length to the Fawley Court boathouse. Rain began to fall after the finish of the heat and continued for an hour.

Blue Flags Flying.

The Yale classmen kept their flags up throughout the afternoon. A number of them expressed their belief that the race was won by Leander on their merits and in accordance with the fitness of the crews. They especially expressed the opinion that the English seats were better than the American, and believed that the voyage to England, with the consequent interruption of their training and the alteration of their stroke, would explain Yale's defeat to-day. All said they were sure that the result would be reversed if Leander should row in America.

J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy, expressed himself as sorry that the Yales were defeated, but said he could hardly expect anything else from young men who were pitted against older and more experienced oarsmen selected from the university crews.

The members of the Yale crew are all satisfied that they were fairly beaten, and they are also entirely satisfied with the way they have been handled by Cook, who, they declare, has done everything that could be done in their interests. Any story to the contrary they will denounce as wholly untrue.

In the early morning hours the sky was overcast, and there was every promise of disagreeable weather for the day, but by 11 o'clock the sun was shining brightly. The crews were out early at light practice, paddling and taking short spurts. Thousands of visitors and residents were early astir, and the banks of the river were soon crowded with sightseers. The course from end to end presented its usual vista of houseboats, barges, launches, &c., many of them partially hidden in the bunting they displayed. Flags of all nations fluttered from the roofs, sides, and rigging, and anywhere else that a flag could be placed.

Flags, however, were not the only decorations which adorned the floating street. Bunches of flowers and branches of neighboring trees heightened the effect of the paint, which was plentifully laid on to most of the craft. There was a noticeable increase of American flags, denoting that the number of visitors from across the Atlantic was largely in excess of previous years. Upon the houseboats, barges, and launches, as well as upon the river banks, was displayed every conceivable shade of color in the smart costumes of the thousands of ladies, and this show of color added to by the Seaforth Highlanders in their plaids and kilts, who were in the inclosure. Every bit of available space from start to finish was packed with spectators.

The third heat of the race for the diamond sculls, between H. T. Blackstaffe and the Hon. Rupert Guinness, who won the diamond sculls last vear, was well contested most of the way. The men got a good start, Guinness rowing at a thirty-nine stroke, and Blackstaffe at forty. Guinness led half a length in the first half minute, but at the top of the island, Blackstaffe was level with him. At the quarter mile Blackstaffe led by a quarter of a length, at the Rectory he was still that distance ahead, and just beyond the Rectory he was half a length in advance. Guinness then drew up and was a quarter of a length ahead at the three-quarter-mile post. From this he went away and won by two lengths, in 9:03.

Dr. McDowell's Victory.

Then came the event of the day next in importance to Englishmen as well as Americans to the race between Leander and Yale, the trial heat for the diamond sculls between Dr. W. S. McDowell of Chicago and the Hon. E. A. Guinness of Eton College, brother to the Hon. Robert Guinness of the Leander Club, the holder of the diamond trophy, which he won last year. The doctor has met with a series of mishaps during his practice on the Thames, such as upsetting, running into the piles, and being run down and having his boat smashed, and has also been much criticised as to his style, and subjected to more than his share of ridicule and belittling comment, but he treated the multitude to a surprise to-day, and received an ovation from the crowds that were packed in every available space at the finish line of the course. He rowed beautifully and actually played with Guinness, winning as he pleased. His time was not extraordinary, in fact it was slow, but it was not necessary for him to row at a record-breaking pace to take Mr. Guinness into camp. He finished in 9:36, three-quarters of a length ahead of his opponent, who appeared to be greatly fagged. He might as well have finished many lengths ahead. Nobody doubted his ability to do it, when the contrast between the work of the two men in an actual race was seen.

Dr. McDowell was in grand spirits, and it was his belief before the start that he would win the heat, though his boat was in none too good shape, after having undergone the repairs necessitated by his being run down by the Caius four the other day. A slight wind was blowing across the course, but it favored neither oarsman. Dr. McDowell took the lead almost from the start, and, emerging from Temple Island, he was half a length ahead. He steadily increased his lead, and at Fawley Court he was two lengths in advance of Guinness. During the last half of the race he took clean, easy strokes, holding the victory half way. He could have beaten Guinness as he liked.

Dr. McDowell started at a stroke of forty-two and Guinness at forty. Guinness led by half a length in half a minute. After reaching the top of Temple Island McDowell drew ahead and led by half a length. At the Rectory he encountered another link in the chain of ill luck that has been thrown around him since his arrival, one of his sculls hitting a post, but, fortunately, the accident did him no harm, nor did it injure his boat, though it did not do his oar any good. He was two lengths ahead at Fawley Court, and from that point to the finish he only paddled along, playing with his opponent and winning without any effort at all. There was tremendous cheering as the doctor crossed the line a winner, and it was in every respect a popular victory.

Other Races of the Day.

The other events of the day are summarized as follows:

In the first heat of the eight-oared race for the ladies' plate the Eton College crew beat Jesus College, Oxford, easily.

The second heat of the race for the ladies' plate was won by Balliol College, which beat the Bedford Grammar School eight by half a length.

The third heat in the race for the ladies' plate was won by Radley College, which beat Trinity College, Dublin, easily.

In the fourth heat for the ladies' plate Emmanuel College, Cambridge, beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by a length.

The first heat of the eight-oared race for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, which beat the London Rowing Club easily.

In the first heat of the four-oared race for the Wyfold Challenge Cup Trinity College, Oxford, beat the Thames Rowing Club.

The second heat in the race for the Wyfold Challenge Cup was between Caius College, Cambridge, and the Molesey Boat Club. The heat was won by Caius.

The third heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by the London Rowing Club, which beat the Christ Church, (Oxford) four with ease.

The first heat in the four-oared race for the Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by the London Rowing Club, which beat the Caius College (Cambridge) boat by a length.

The first heat of the race for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, for four oars, finished the rowing for the day. There were several showers of short duration late in the afternoon. Many of the spectators left at 6 o'clock, but enormous crowds still remained until the programme for the day was finished. The general opinion is that the day's sport was exceptionally good.

Among the Americans present were J. T. Whittelsay of New-Haven, Conn.; Brown Caldwell, Richard Didley, and Richard Croker and wife of New-York, and Henry Pearce of Providence, R. I., who witnessed the race from a steam launch; C. O. McClintock of Pittsburg, Penn., and Messrs. Stuart Hotchkiss, Slocum Howland, and W. D. Hakebeace.

The Yale crew which rowed to-day, with the weights of the men, is as follows:

Yale University.—J. Simpson, bow, 154 pounds; A. Brown, Jr., 168; W. M. Beard, 183; J. O. Rogers, 182; P. H. Bailey, 180; J. M. Longacre, 184; R. B. Treadway, 177; George Langford, stroke, 177; T. Clarke, coxswain, 115.

After the race P. H. Bailey was elected Captain of the Yale crew for 1897.

BLAND IS IN THE LEAD

His Friends Say He Will Win the Chicago Fight.

BOIES MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Rumor that They Are Dickering for Support from the East.

M'LEAN BOOMERS ALSO BOASTFUL

Impression General that the Convention May Give Their Candidate Second Place.

HIS MONEY WOULD BE VERY USEFUL

Silverites Not Likely to Make Their Ticket in Caucus—Will Fight It Out in Convention.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The situation, so far as the Democratic Presidential nomination is concerned, continues to perplex the men who ordinarily are able to name the winner hours before the meeting of the convention. The chief incident to-day bearing on this question was the action of the seven Iowa delegates in voting for Hill as temporary Chairman. So unexpected was this that it fairly took away the breath of some of the Bland men.

The Bland leaders regard the move as purely in the interest of Boies's candidacy. They say it is a bid for the votes of the Eastern Democrats, and that the Boies managers are figuring on enough votes from delegations favoring sound money to offset the lead Bland will secure when the Illinois delegation shall pronounce for the Missouri man. So far as can be learned, the impression that the Eastern delegates will support Boies is confined to the supporters of the candidates. There was no understanding with the Boies crowd, and the action of the seven delegates was as much of a surprise to the friends of Hill as to those of Bland.

There is a feeling to-night in all the silver delegations, outside of Iowa, that it will be necessary to exert fresh efforts to down Boies. The candidates are as active as ever. Not one has shown any signs of yielding. McLean's boomers say he has made decided gains since morning, and that in all probability he will march to the front after the convention shall have balloted a few times.

Judge Van Wagenen of Sioux City and Col. Walsh, the custodians of the Boies movement, say to-night that they are well satisfied with the situation.

Barring the unrest caused by the throwing of a portion of the Iowa strength to him, the Bland leaders profess to be more hopeful than ever. A Missouri man said to-night that he was confident Boies was fishing for Eastern votes, and that the fight in the convention would come between Bland and Boies.

In some quarters the impression prevails that after balloting several times without result, the convention will turn to an outsider. It is quite plain that the silverite leaders like Jones of Arkansas and Vest and Cockrell of Missouri are worried over the situation.

There is a growing feeling that the convention blundered to-day in refusing to accept Mr. Hill, and that other blunders will be made in the next two days which will place the advocates of silver in a still worse light before the country. One friend of the white metal said to-night that the sound-money men might continue to aggravate the silverites until they would turn to Bland, nominate him, and get away from Chicago as soon as possible. The conflicting statements heard here illustrate the predicament in which the inexperienced silver crowd finds itself.

Chairman Daniels was chosen for one purpose—that of making a speech that should be a keynote. Yet there was, in spite of the apologies offered for him and by him, an undoubted purpose of slighting New-York and the East and a willingness to provoke that section to bolt. The Senator is about as innocent of parliamentary skill as a child, and he has no authority whatever. It will be more comfortable for the convention when Senator White shall be made the permanent Chairman.

There will be no further resistance by the gold-standard men. There will be opportunity, it is expected, on the report of the Committee on Resolutions for an expression of opinion by the gold-standard men. The demands made to-day for a speech from Mr. Hill showed that he was expected to talk. It is extremely doubtful whether he will be afforded the liberty accorded to the opposing Republicans at St. Louis.

As for the question of bolting, that is one to be determined later, although it is not believed that there will be an organized bolt.

Great confidence is expressed by Ohio men in the nomination of McLean for Vice President, no matter who may be named for President. McLean wants a nomination. Neither Bland, Boies, nor Stevenson would bring to the coffers of the Democratic National Committee the contributions that must be had for political purposes. McLean has money and would spend it if nominated. With Tillman or Bland for President, McLean would add dignity and grace to the ticket.

SILVER LEADERS WAITING.

The Caucus Idea Not Popular—No Plan as to Details.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The silver leaders to-night did nothing formally. A caucus of the General Silver Committee had been called, but it was decided that nothing could be done, and therefore no meeting was held. Several private conferences of leaders were held, and the silver caucus idea was brought forward.

The leaders did not give the caucus idea their full approval. They have figured that

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NEW-YORKERS IN CAUCUS.

Discussion of Propriety of Bolting the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The New-York State delegation went into executive session at midnight. The proposition was made that no definite line of action be agreed upon until after the Populists' Convention.

James D. Bell of Brooklyn was in favor of bolting if the silver men should continue to employ their present tactics.

Henry D. Purroy made a fiery speech against bolting in any form. He said that Senator Hill never before had received such a tribute of respect from the Democrats of the country as he had received to-day.

Perry Belmont said he regarded the convention as Populistic, and not as Democratic.

Gov. Flower spoke in opposition to a bolt from the convention.

The delegation will meet again this morning.

MICHIGAN CONTESTANTS SEATED.

Committee on Credentials Decides Against the Sound-Money Men.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Committee on Credentials organized by electing J. H. Atwood of Kansas Chairman and M. E. Benton of Missouri Secretary. Contests were filed from Nevada, Nebraska, Michigan, and South Dakota.

Mr. Baker, for the contestants, read a statement protesting against the seating of the four delegates at large from Michigan, W. E. G. Stevenson, T.A. E.Weadock, Robert R. Blacker, and Peter White, and the delegates from the Fourth and Ninth Districts. He read voluminous affidavits to sustain his contention that the Michigan Convention was controlled by Federal office holders by bribery, intimidation, and the violation of instructions by delegations, and by putting on the roll of District Conventions the names of nine delegates from counties that never even held conventions. By these methods, he claimed, a silver majority of 160 was turned into a gold majority of 58, and with the convention thus thrown into their hands, the gold men railroaded everything through and would hear nothing from the silver side.

Mr. Baker was accorded forty minutes, and then E. G. Stevenson, for the sitting delegation, presented his side of the case.

The committee, at 1 o'clock to-night, by a vote of 27 to 16, recommended the seating of the contesting delegates, four at large and two in the Fourth and Ninth Districts, each from the State of Michigan.

The unit rule prevails in the Michigan delegation, and this action of the committee, if confirmed by the convention, will throw the solid vote of Michigan into the silver column and give the silver men a two-thirds majority of the convention.

The committee recommended that the Territories and the District of Columbia be entitled to six votes each in the convention.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER REMAINS.

It Was Expected that He Would Resign Last Night.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 7.—The Tupper Government was sitting in Council nearly all day and adjourned late in the afternoon, it being generally understood that the Premier would hand in his resignation, along with those of his colleagues, at a late hour to-night.

The Governor General was out for a yacht sail on the Ottawa River after the Council adjourned, and did not return to Rideau Hall until about 9 o'clock. Sir Charles drove to Government House to see his Excellency, but as there was considerable business which the Council transacted and which had to receive the Governor General's signature, it is very doubtful if Sir Charles can now hand in his resignation before to-morrow.

To the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night Sir Charles said that he had nothing to communicate, showing that he still continues to be his Excellency's adviser.

BARBER SHOOTS TWO RIVALS.

They Had Torn Down His Signs, He Says—One Man May Die.

Salvator Romo, a barber in the basement of 1,428 Second Avenue, shot Jack Daidcemascolo, a rival barber, and proprietor of a shop at 1,431 Second Avenue, and one of the latter's journeymen, Deliberto Salvato, about 11 o'clock last night.

Daldecemascolo, who, the doctors say, will die, as he was shot in the abdomen, says that he and Salvato were shot without warning as they passed Romo's shop. Salvato, who has a slight wound in the left arm, confirms his employer's account.

Romo was arrested. He said that the men he had shot had pestered him for months by tearing down his signs and abusing him. He was standing in front of his place with a baby in his arms, he said, and they assaulted him with a club. He had fired in self-defense.

Mrs. Romo, after the shooting, tore down the signs in front of the shop. She cried out wildly that they had caused all the trouble.

KILLED BY A BROOKLYN TROLLEY.

Man Fell Before the Wheels Just as the Car Reached Him.

An unknown man was struck by a Brooklyn trolley car at Fulton Street and Rockwell Place about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was instantly killed.

The man stood on the corner when Car No. 207 was going down Fulton Street. As the car approached Rockwell Place he waved his hand and stepped toward the track. The next instant he fell. The car fender passed over him and he was struck by the wooden guard in front of the forward wheels. His skull was fractured. The car was stopped and he was dragged from under it, but he died a moment later.

The motorman and conductor were placed under arrest. They declared the man committed suicide.

The body was allowed to remain within two feet of the track for forty minutes before it was removed to the morgue. A bed quilt was spread over it.

The man's hatband bore the name "A. Samter, 172 Broadway, Brooklyn."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Jacob Goldbach of 183 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J., was found yesterday in a delirious condition, suffering from severe cramps in the stomach. Goldbach is a jeweler and a musician. The heavy rains flooded his cellar, and he got up early this morning and began baling the water out. While in the water up to his knees he was seized with cramps. He will probably die. He is married and has three children.

—R. N. Barritt, sixty-five years old and a resident of Nordhoff, N. J., was killed last evening while crossing the tracks of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey at Nordhoff by an express train. Mr. Barritt was driving in his carriage, did not see the approaching train, and started to cross the tracks when he was struck. He was a member of the firm of Barritt, Palmer & Hill, having dye works at Nordhoff. He leaves two children.

—The Norris Company of Troy, N. Y., was incorporated to-day to manufacture collars, cuffs, shirts, and shirt waists. The capital is $30,000, and the Directors are G. F. Norris and Anna M. Norris of Detroit, Mich., and F. H. Norris, Laura P. Norris, and A. H. Chadwick of Troy.

—Charles Parrish of Wilkesbarre, Penn., announces that the Pennsylvania Railroad has subscribed $500 toward the Pittston relief fund, and that no less than twenty-five other corporations will do likewise.

TALK OF ANOTHER TICKET

IMPORTANT ACTION BY SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS AT CHICAGO.

Voted to Appoint a Committee Representing the Several States to Confer with the People on a Proposition to Establish the "Sound-Money Democracy" and Nominate Presidential Candidate—Organized Bolt from Convention Improbable.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The sound-money men are more disposed to keep away from the silver fanatics to-night than ever. They held a meeting to-night and took action, which is construed as favoring a withdrawal from any part in the convention proceedings, going home and reporting with a view to a possible separate organization, to be known as the Sound-Money Democracy.

There will be no formally organized bolt from the convention, though at the meeting to-night several of the sound-money men spoke in favor of one. These came from Massachusetts and other New-England States, and were led by Dr. Everett of the Bay State. He favored supporting McKinley and making the Democratic campaign wholly on Congressmen.

Many States were represented in the conference which have only free-silver delegates in the convention, and the proposition preliminary to the new organization was first made by former National Committeeman Irish of California.

Representatives of many Southern States agreed to support the proposition made by Mr. Irish, which was as follows:

That a committee of one or more be appointed from each State to confer with the people and report their temper concerning an organization of the sound-money gold Democracy and how far such organization should go in independent action for the election next November.

The conference, which was the most significant which has been held here, was attended by more than a hundred Democrats from all over the country. Senator Gray of Delaware presided, and ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Frederic R. Coudert, ex-Gov. William E. Russell, ex-Gov. Flower, Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota, Chairman Harrity, and others made speeches. These were of various natures, and all indicated that the events of the day in the convention hall had resulted in stiffening the backbones of about all who were present.

There was more talk of a bolt than at any of the preceding meetings.

It was said on good authority that seven of the delegates would bolt at all hazards, though not in any dramatic way as did Mr. Teller at St. Louis. If they go out they will go without any speech-making or shedding of tears.

While the speeches in which there was bolting talk were received with many manifestations of approval, the counsel of a few strong men was against it, and it was felt that the silver heresy could be more emphatically combatted by allowing the State organizations to take the responsibility of withdrawing support from the ticket nominated here than if the delegates should take the responsibility themselves.

Some of the leaders said that this meeting probably would be considered in history one of the most important, as affecting the party, held since 1860.

Some who are not in sympathy with anything but a compromise and fear the result of a bolt left the meeting before it was over, declaring that they could not indorse the pending proposition.

One of these was Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, who has been telling the delegates from his State that the proper thing to do when they should be defeated by the silver men was to support the ticket.

Soon after Mr. Irish introduced his proposition, Gen. Bragg made a speech, in which he advocated election day as a good one for Democrats to go fishing.

Ex-Secretary Whitney made a strong speech, in which he said it seemed impossible for the sound-money men to follow the silver men in their support of any ticket, and it would be best to remain quiet after a platform should be adopted and report to the State organizations for instructions as to what should be done.

A sensational speech was made by Congressman Sulzer, in which he said that he would not bolt the ticket in any circumstances, and when he returned to New-York he intended to call a meeting of his constituents to indorse it. Mr. Sulzer characterized a bolt as treason.

"I object to that word," cried Perry Belmont.

"You may place your own construction on it," retorted Mr. Sulzer.

Frederic R. Coudert answered Mr. Sulzer, and expressed sentiments against supporting a free-silver ticket, but said he would abide by the will of the majority of the delegation.

Mr. Coudert was strongly opposed to anything like an indorsement of the silver ticket, and he advocated fishing excursions on election day, after Democrats should have done their best to defeat the silver ticket.

Dr. Everett then spoke, and after him ex-Gov. Russell. The latter was one of the strongest advocates of a bolt. The action of the meeting in favor of a committee was construed as indicating that the bolt will not be general.

SILVER MEN DISPLAY THEIR POWER

They Take Full Possession of the Chicago Convention from the Outset.

HILL SET ASIDE AND DANIEL MADE CHAIRMAN

The Roll Call Shows 556 Votes Against Following Party Tradition and But 349 in Favor of Such a Course.

WARNINGS FROM GOLD MEN PASS WHOLLY UNHEEDED

A New Declaration of Independence Issued and a New Standard of Democratic Loyalty Set Up—The Speeches Generally Tame and Ordinary—The Sound-Money Fight.

CHICAGO, July 7.—With cheers and shouts of joy—a tumult of applause with throat and feet and hands—the majority of the National Democratic Convention has taken the first step that must end in disaster, as it has been begun with disgrace.

Moved by an impulse that is strong as it is mistaken, the majority has notified the people of the country that the standard of financial integrity held courageously and firmly by President Cleveland, shall be lowered; that the controlling idea in the campaign of 1896 shall be the Bland idea—that cheaper money and prosperity are to be secured by discrediting and dishonoring sound money and the champions of the standard of the civilized world; that the fiat of a free-silver Congress and President is to be superior to all commercial and natural laws, and that silver is to be raised in value by the wickedest species of protectionism.

To be a "regular" Democrat in 1896, to retain one's title, to be regarded as loyal and as obedient to the Jeffersonian rule of obedience to the will of the majority, one must accept the new declaration of independence uttered to-day in the speech with which Senator Daniel of Virginia accepted the honor of an election to be temporary Chairman.

The cost of Democratic loyalty imposed is not one of mere earnest devotion to principles of Democracy hitherto undisputed. To be considered a true Democrat, to be entitled to a voice and participation in party conventions, one must admit that it is essential to future prosperity and greatness to assert, by will and vote, that the United States must maintain the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, regardless of the course of all the rest of the world.

The Outcome Expected.

None of the opponents of the sixteen-to-one policy expected any other outcome of the contest over temporary Chairman than that which followed the long debate over the nominations made by the majority and the minority of the National Committee. The silver men had abated something of their disposition to be noisy, but they were as wholly possessed by the sixteen-to-one idea when they assembled in the convention hall as they had been at any time since they began to shout for free coinage and to fight bitterly over favorite candidates and against the men from the East, with whose assistance in the election they would be delighted to dispense. The opinion of Altgeld and Tillman prevailed. Picking out a shining mark, the Democrat from the State of New-York most conspicuous in the convention, the silver hosts disregarded all appeals to former friendship, all considerations of expediency, and the guarded warnings of possible resentment that were to be feared from stanch New-York by repudiating David B. Hill.

To the mistaken silver men the significance of the opposition to the substitution as Chairman of Senator Daniel for Senator Hill is of small account. The silver men are content to win here, apparently, and to trust to their belief that if all voters of the country do not agree with them they ought to agree. Seventeen States, which will cast 179 votes in the Electoral College, protested in whole or by a majority of their delegates against the insensate plan of provoking sectional resentment by humiliating a Democrat representing a section solidly opposed to the free coinage of silver. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin—these were the States that, by the action of their delegates, admonished the crazy convention against the fatal consequences that might follow persistence in the silver frenzy. A President may be elected without the aid of those seventeen States, but no President has been elected in recent years who has not had the votes of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut.

Silver Men Blind.

But the silver men are blind to considerations of safety. The Tillmanites and Altgeld men have inoculated the party with a virus that consumes them as with a fever that will burn itself out before the Summer is at an end, and that will leave the body it afflicts prostrate and powerless for years to come. They trust that the silver craze in the West and South will bring to them votes enough to equal those that will be inevitably lost in the East. This iridescent dream of Populism will be rudely shattered if Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee be added to the column of States controlled by the opponents of free silver. And there are Democrats—free-silver Democrats—in this convention who regard the Republican prospect in Kentucky and Tennessee as brilliant, in the light of to-day's mistaken action by the Democratic Convention.

If the temper of the vast crowd that moved toward the Coliseum at 11 o'clock was amiable, as it was invited to be by absolutely perfect convention weather and abundant and capable transportation facilities, it suffered a severe trial at the convention hall. Train after train of cars emptied their thousands of passengers against the doors to find them closed and guarded by policemen who knew nothing except that they were to keep everybody out. They performed that duty well, without excessive rudeness, until the doors were opened, an hour too late.

An unpardonable and distressing crush followed. Men and women endured the pushing and crowding, only to discover upon reaching the superb interior that there was abundance of room.

No Thrilling Scenes.

Those who went to the convention to witness scenes of prodigious excitement provoked by thrilling oratory or eloquence were disappointed. The speeches, excepting only those of Col. John R. Fellows and Mr. St. Clair of West Virginia—the speech of a free-silver man against the fling made at Senator Hill—were dull and uninteresting. Clayton of Alabama, who led the fight for Daniel, blustered like a dragoon. Waller of Connecticut was not convincing, and his guarded menaces, which would have been more impressive if spoken in another tone, affected only a few of the touchy Southern men, who were shifting uneasily in their seats as if expecting a signal to rise in their might and take forcible possession of the chair.

Col. Fellows was calm, earnest, affectionate, but he knew too well the feeling of the people of his State to attempt wholly to conceal from his fellow-delegates the danger to which a declaration for free coinage would expose the Democratic Party in New-York. Admirable, impressive, portentous was the force of the admonition and appeal conveyed in his words—"Do not do this thing; do not strike this blow. You cannot make more than a third of the convention believe it, but many of the powerless third could look ahead four years and see the reckless, rude, domineering silver throng prostrate on hands and knees and begging for forgiveness from the representatives of a disgraced and beaten Democracy for the crime against it that was being committed."

Marston of Louisiana, the man who added to this delusion about silver the notion that he had something to say, and who really did little except wave his handkerchief frantically to suppress the disorder provoked by his amusing behavior and to gulp down three glasses of ice water in two minutes, as if to drown his embarrassment, proved too bad to be tolerated by the silverites, and will never recover from the reputation he gained in the presence of 15,000 people.

A Typical Silverite.

A typical, wild-eyed silverite was Duncan of Texas. Dark, daring, vehement, he declared that he was terribly in earnest, and he looked it.

The speechmaking did not change a vote. The roll call of the convention tallied with the canvass made last night by the sound-money men. The lack of enthusiasm before and after the roll call was remarkable, considering the concern with which the silverites had regarded the contest before it was on. The applause for Hill, when he was presented by Mr. Harrity as the candidate for Chairman, was confined to a few States, but in earnestness it made up for lack of volume. The plaudits for Daniel were given warmly by the boots of the silverites, and they were thunderous and dusty.

OPENED WITH A CLATTER OF HOOFS

Unusual Scenes Mark the Beginning of the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Populistic free-silver horde opened the first session of the convention with a clatter of hoofs. At the very outset it was lively, for the silver majority, which never loses its lung power, whether it be in discussing the "crime of 1873" or in cheers for one of the silver cranks, was on hand in full force, and it was not five minutes from the time when the "amen" was said to the opening prayer before the fight was on. There was more

of the dry, dull, routine proceedings such as characterized the St. Louis gathering. They were full of snap. There was "ginger" enough to make a man's blood tingle, and it was an entertaining spectacle to watch the bewhiskered crowd leap to the chance of clutching the throat of the first gold man in sight to strangle him.

It chanced that this victim was Senator Hill, and the history of the three hours that the horde waited to strangle him after the first laying on of violent hands makes a chapter such as it has never before been necessary to write of a National Democratic Convention.

The silverites could hardly wait until the prayer was ended. Chairman Harrity called the convention to order at about 12:48 o'clock, rapping with his gavel while an electric gong which was set ringing aided in bringing the delegates and the vast crowd in the galleries to understand that the National Council, called as a Democratic Convention, but degenerated into a mob of unpatriotic silver shouters, was about to do business. It suddenly became silent, and Chairman Harrity said the convention would be opened with prayer by the Rev. E. M. Stires, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The rector appeared—a clean-cut, fine-appearing young man, with a resonant voice. His prayer had been prepared in advance, and he read it from a little book, raising his eyes reverently from time to time, apparently oblivious to the great crowd before him and looking out through the upper windows over the lake. His invocation was as follows:

Almighty God, the hearts of Thy people are lifted in gratitude to Thee for the manifold blessings Thou hast vouchsafed to our country from the dawn of its independence unto this day. We thank Thee for the wisdom and courage which enabled our fathers to build better than they knew, for deliverance from all dangers within and without our borders, and for our unparalleled progress in times of prosperity and peace.

O God of our fathers, continue to guide and sustain Thy children. In our doubts and fears and distress we cry unto Thee for help. Grant us wisdom to know among all the perplexing problems of this time where lies the path of honor and safety. Help us to consider the vital questions which must be answered, with thoroughness, patience, and tolerance. Give us steadfastness and courage to do what an enlightened conscience shall declare to be our duty.

Inspire us with a patriotism above expediency. Remind us that honesty is not only the best, but the only policy Worthy the consideration of a great people. May the hearts of all be filled with profound respect and sympathy for our toiling multitudes, oppressed with burdens too heavy for them to bear, too heavier than we should allow them to bear. Teach us how to give them relief without doing violence to the rights of any.

While we plead for ourselves, we are mindful of the sorrows of others. May the day soon come when no power shall be permitted to inflict upon a brave people indefensible slaughter and unspeakable shame; when no cloud of despotism shall overhang those who sigh for liberty. May we ever feel the deepest sympathy for the distressed in the great brotherhood of mankind and yet be able to maintain an honorable peace with all.

Upon the great convention now assembled in Thy presence send Thy gracious blessing. May its members be inspired with the most exalted patriotism, seeking no private or sectional advantage, but only the National good; so that our united and prosperous land may continue to be, in all time to come and to the best inspiration to the nations of the earth. And to Thee, our God, shall we ascribe all the honor and glory, forever and ever. Amen.

There was little of the hush that usually follows a prayer in a great assemblage. The struggle was to begin at once, and every one knew it was coming and longed to see the fighting. They had not long to wait.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

Beginning of the Contest for Control of the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Chairman Harrity, as soon as the prayer had been concluded, announced:

"The National Committee has selected as temporary officers David B. Hill of New-York, Chairman—"

Like the crack of a rifle, the applause began. It spread to a roar, and from a roar to a succession of roars, sweeping through the hall and bringing the first demonstration of the convention.

Those fom the silver States of the West and the South did not join in it, or, at any rate, the delegates from those States did not. They were silent, but in the galleries were thousands who cheered for Hill, regardless of the sentiment of the State from which they came in the silver question. Gen. Charles Tracey of Albany and Representative Sulzer of New-York, John J. Curly of Pennsylvania, and a dozen men in the Michigan delegation stood up and cheered all and presently about all the sound-money delegates were on their feet yelling. Flags were produced in several quarters and moved frantically, and with a demonstration which seldom is seen except when a candidate is nominated the fun began.

The band began to play "Dixie," evidently getting a little ahead of time, for that was to have been played when Senator Daniel's name should first be spoken.

"For temporary Secretary Simon P. Sheerin of Indiana and for temporary Sergeant at Arms J. J. Martin of Missouri," continued Mr. Harrity when comparative silence had been secured.

Committeeman Clayton of Alabama at once presented a minority report, in which he named J. W. Daniel of Virginia as the choice for temporary Chairman. He moved to substitute his name for that of Senator Hill, and on that he called for a roll call of States. The minority report was signed by the members of the committee from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Virginia, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, District of Columbia, New-Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Then the enthusiasm of the Populists broke loose. They cheered and yelled and hurled their hats in the air. They started a novel form of applause—stamping on the board floor. It was like the rushing of wild steers over a bridge. It swept across the hall and almost shook the building. The demonstration lasted for two or three minutes.

National Committeeman Thomas of Colorado seconded the motion of Mr. Clayton, and immediately there was disorder. Delegates arose, flocked into the aisles, shook hands, and in active ways testified that they wanted to express their hatred of the East and of honest money by turning down Senator Hill.

Mr. McDermott's Appeal.

Chairman Harrity directed that the aisles be cleared, and presently there was quiet. Ex-Gov. Thomas Waller of Connecticut was recognized. He yielded the floor to Allan McDermott of New-Jersey, who made the first speech on behalf of the gold men. He maintained that the proposed overturning of the report of the National Committee was a violation of all traditions, which ought not to be done. He was often applauded. He advocated the adoption of the majority report, and expressed the hope that, as the result of the convention, every Democrat in the Union would march proudly on to victory. The State of New-Jersey had never failed, he said, to record its electoral vote for the candidate of a National Democratic Convention. And, as a representative of that State, he desired to pay a tribute of love and respect of that State for John Daniel of Virginia. (Applause.) What did the people of the majority of the committee ask the convention to do? To elect as temporary Chairman a gentleman who uttered the sentiment that he knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but that he was a Democrat. [Cheers.] Continuing, Mr. McDermott said:

Standing under the portrait of the grandest man who ever wrote for liberty (alluding to Jefferson) I would be false to the spirit of that liberty if I did not believe that on all occasions a Democratic convention had the right, by its majority, to select any one whom it chose to preside over it. But we are here to support the precedents of the party. We are here because it is our custom, every four years, to meet and deliberate. If it shall be when this convention adjourns that its platform shall contain a new declaration of principles, will that not be a sufficient introduction of novelty in the campaign?

We understand the duties of a temporary Chairman, which, during the entire existence of the Democratic Party, have been imposed upon one selected by the National Committee. Why should there be a violation of traditions? You who favor the majority rule in this convention, why should you send it out that this convention faltered in its advocacy of a principle which has governed in Democratic councils since Democratic conventions assembled?

I want every Democrat in the North to support the action of this convention. We of the North are maligned if it is said that we do not desire the happiness and prosperity of every section of the Union. Whenever there has been any default in prosperity in any other section we have quickly rushed to the rescue. Do not, I beg of you, begin this convention by violating a tradition of party by violating a rule of party.

If you have the strength of a giant, use it not as giants do. Reserve that strength and all the support in it for the battle that will come in November. You have not any reasonable right to attack the minority by setting aside the traditions and rules of the party. We of the minority pay the same tribute of respect to the candidate selected by the minority of the National Committee. But we say that the tradition is in favor of abiding by the rules. We ask of those who respect that sentiment not to do anything offensive to the Democrats who disagree with them. We ask for them merely to meet the minority in a spirit of reverence for Democratic precedents. Do this, be gentle, and gentleness shall make you great.

Ex-Gov. Waller's Strong Speech.

Ex-Gov. Waller again was recognized, and he took the platform himself. He gave the silverites a vigorous and at times a passionate speech. His smoothly shaven face grew fiery red and he brushed his curly hair back from his broad forehead and breathed out threats.

"You are going to do it, are you?" he cried to the silverites.

"Yes, yes!" came from several parts of the hall.

"If you do we will, as the Southrons used to say, fight you here and fight you elsewhere. We will fight you till you are sorry for the indiscretions of this day."

The Populistic crowd were infuriated. They looked as if they would like to clutch Mr. Waller's throat. They hissed, they shrieked defiantly, and shouted: "Bolt! bolt!" and then, as if to drown any further talk of that sort, they started again the clatter of hoofs on the floor. They were more like a horde of wild steers than ever and more than ever determined to carry out their high-handed programme.

It was some minutes before the mob was quiet enough for business to continue. There were sober men, he said, no braver Democrats than the two men whose names were involved in this preliminary discussion. They should be honored together—Senator Hill of New-York and Senator Daniel of Virginia. He added:

One is a candidate under immemorial usage, and the other is a candidate by the exercise of a power never before exercised—as a substitute candidate. What ought the convention to do about it? [A voice in the gallery: "Elect Daniel."] Laughter and cheers.]

I agree with you. [Laughter.] You ought to elect him, and now hear my suggestion: You ought to elect David B. Hill as your Temporary Chairman, and every man in this convention, whether 16 to 1 or 1 to 16, ought to vote for him. And then you ought to elect Senator Daniel of Virginia as permanent Chairman. [Cheers.] And I will vouch for it that every man in this convention, whom I assume specially to represent, will vote for Daniel and will cheer for Daniel, so that the reverberation of that cheer will be heard in Virginia. What is to prevent it? Or, are there some other arrangements made? If so, wipe them out, and be equal to the emergency.

Have you Daniels in the South, and have your Hills in the East. [Cheers.] Disappoint your enemies by doing the courteous thing, the chivalrous thing, the judicious thing, at the very opening of your convention. [Applause.]

When I came from Connecticut the Republicans told me that we were going to a convention where we would receive no courtesy, where we would receive no consideration, where we would be trampled upon, 16 men to 1, and where we would be the underneath one. [Laughter.] I told them (and I believe it to-day) that we should receive no such treatment.

We may be disappointed in the platform to be adopted; we may be disappointed in the candidate to be put in nomination, but we will return to the East and say that we were beaten because you had more votes than we had, but will say we received every courtesy; that we received hospitality from the Western Democrats, and chivalrous action from our fellow Democrats of the South. [Cheers.]

Fellow Democrats, we can stand your beating us with votes; we can stand any candidate whom you will nominate, if you will nominate an honest man. [Cheers.] We are in this convention to stay. [Cheers.] I am going to be here until every other man bolts. You cannot drive us out of this convention by the exercise of your power. You have got two to one against us in this convention, (and I suppose you have,) what are you going to do? Are there any two men down there afraid of me? [Laughter.] I am just as good a fighter as there is in the gold section of this convention, and I will fight as hard and fight as long as any of them. And, if you are not afraid of me as a fighter, why should you be afraid of my associate?

What will the Republican Party say if you violate your traditions at the very opening of the convention? They will say one of two things. They will say that you did it because you were afraid of us, (A voice, "We are,") or they will say that you did it, not because you were afraid of us, but because you gloried in heaping personal indignity upon us. [Cries of "No!"] You say "No," but your acts do it.

Fellow-Democrats, whom are you proposing to turn down in indignity and dishonor? Ah, who is it? A man who has fought against the foes of the people since he first voted—and has fought successfully. He has fought against the criticisms and insults of Republicans, and he has fought without the approval of Mugmumps and without the aid of patronage and power. If you turn him down, do you think that you will stop him or any Democrat from making a speech in this convention and expressing his views? Do you think you will stop David B. Hill? [A voice, "Never!"] The speech he would make to you from the platform would be a wise, conservative speech, becoming his position as temporary Chairman. But if you stop him doing it, he will make his speech from the floor, and it will go to the people and create enthusiasm. So that the indignity which you put upon him will fall upon yourselves. In God's name, think of it with reason and sense, and do not impose upon the East the indignity that is proposed. We are not worms, as you know, and even if we were, worms sometimes turn on those who tread upon them.

Treat us as you ought not to do; insult us by breaking the traditions of your party; turn down David B. Hill—as indiscreet men advise you to—and I tell you what we will do. We will fight you here and elsewhere, and we will fight you until you are sorry for your action of this day. [Cheers.] This is the grand old party of my heart. I love it as I love my family, and I resent an unwise action which may harm it badly and bring disaster to the country. This is the feeling of at least one-third of this convention. I ask you to consider that feeling. Let us act in these preliminaries with courtesy to everybody. Let us stand together in the Democratic Party—that party which has stood by the people and fought for it, and is the pride of the Republic. I trust in God that nothing will occur here to prevent its doing so while the Republic lasts. [Cheers.]

The Silver Side.

Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, a member of the National Committee and a silver man, began the oratorical part of the fight for Daniel and the silver men. He was upon the platform, a spare man with gray, full beard, looking out at the convention through gold-bowed spectacles. He has a tenor voice, which cracked once and caused a laugh. But he made himself heard, and during the few minutes that he talked, received recognition in the way of applause from the silver end of the convention. He maintained that the majority of the convention should have the right to control all the details of the convention. His speech did not add a bit to the zeal of the silverites, or appeal to the sound-money men.

Mr. Thomas said the minority had no desire to suppress discussion, but he reminded the delegate from Connecticut that he and those with whom he acted had boasted that they would "capture the convention without yielding to any one." The minority of the committee, therefore, had felt that a duty was imposed upon them to carry out, so far as possible, what they conceived to be the wish of the majority of the convention. They knew that if the National Committee were constituted so as to represent the will of the convention it would have reported in favor of Senator Daniel. He repelled the charge that the Democrats of the United States desired to inflict indignity and disgrace on the Senator from New-York. Nothing could be further from their intention. They recalled the fact that four years ago the man who now stood forth as his friend and those who supported him declared him unworthy of the respect of the Democratic Convention. For his own part, he wished, with his whole heart, God to bless him. If they were to judge Senator Hill's future by his past, his utterances on the great question that now confronted the convention were warm in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

At this point Mr. Thomas referred to his standing under the picture of the immortal Washington, and was proceeding to apostrophize the Father of His Country when he was made aware, by the outburst of laughter, that he had made a mistake, and that it was the alleged likeness of Jefferson under which he stood. He got out of it pretty well by remarking that Washington and Jefferson were both immortal Democratic names.

He went on to defend the action of the minority of the National Committee, and said that they had taken their action because they had been told in the public prints of this and other cities (in which they had no voice and where they could not be heard) that the purpose of the other side was to assume control of the convention if possible. And they had made up their mind that if the matter was to come to an issue, the sooner it came the better. He appealed to the convention to stand by the minority report, and not let it be said that in the first skirmish their pickets were driven back from the lines. [Applause.]

Let Them Talk Till Tired.

There were cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" when Mr. Thomas sat down, but Chairman Harrity, thumped with his gavel and recognized Charles E. Waller of Alabama, who came forward to strike the second note in the silver war cry.

"It is Waller against Waller," said Chairman Harrity, with a smile, for the Chairman was as calm as a May morning. Mr. Waller somewhat resembles in appearance Chairman Harrity, having dark, slightly curling hair and mustache and a round head. He declared that he was here four years ago working for Hill, and he told the convention so and asked: "Now, why not do like we do in the South, and, when defeated, accept the result?" The silver men applauded at intervals.

M. F. Tarpey of California next jumped into the fight, and, after a brief and not especially pointed speech, Col. John R. Fellows was recognized, and came down the aisle to speak for Senator Hill. When the delegates and the galleries saw him and heard his name, there were cheers, and when Col. Fellows went upon the platform these burst into a considerable ovation.

Col. Fellows Warmly Greeted.

Col. Fellows made a temperate but emphatic speech. He argued that, inasmuch as the convention was accepting the minor officers of the convention recommended by the National Committee, it should accept Hill. The fact of the position of Hill, while the others were accepted, might be pregnant with significance, and he suggested that there might be some hidden reason.

Once Col. Fellows spoke President Cleveland's name. A demonstration followed. Many delegates stood up and cheered. A Nebraska man arose and waved a flag, and from one end of the hall to the other the response was vigorous. Col. Fellows then got another demonstration when he pleaded with the convention to remember, and "let it ring like a coronation hymn, that New-York had given to the Democratic Party its only President in more than a quarter of a century."

Col. Fellows spoke as follows:

Ordinarily it would be a comparatively immaterial question as to which of the distinguished, capable, and deserving Democrats should occupy a position at this table during your temporary deliberations. But the fact of rejection may be pregnant with a great significance. You cannot fail to recognize here the splendid ability and almost unparalleled eloquence and long devotion to Democracy of the Senator from Virginia—and had he been named for a position upon our ticket, New-York would gladly have responded to the expression and given to him enthusiastic Democratic support. But a great deal more is involved in this question to-day. I have yet to hear upon the part of those gentlemen who have addressed you any expression or argument or any logical statement as to why you should trample under foot the immortal usages of your party—why you should violate all of its precedents and adopt a hitherto unheard-of mode of procedure. What is the reason for it? What is behind it? What purposes are to be accomplished by its consummation? Is it that you do not trust the gentleman whom the majority of your National Committee have presented for your temporary officer? [Cries of "No!"]

You repudiate him by bestowing indignities that imputation. His whole life behind him, exposed to the full, clear light of public day, always in the light of public observation, repels any insinuation of that character. No right of the majority of this convention would be assailed, no restriction placed in the way of the completion of its purposes by his selection.

Now, what is our duty here to-day? Let us think it over for a moment at least before we proceed to this unheard-of and unnecessary act. The National Committee is the only organization existing through four years of interregnum, representing the entire sentiment of the party, and it takes matters in its own hands, so far as the selection of the temporary officers are concerned. There is no other power authorized to call this body together and there is no power authorized to ascertain the sentiment of the party during the longer period than is covered by the lives of any of the delegates who sit before me the National Committee has presented for the purpose of organization officers temporarily to fill the chair.

The gentleman from Colorado was unfortunate in his political reminiscences. It were better he had left unsaid that which he said, because for the first time in all the history of our Democratic party you are going back of its traditions; you are violating its time-honored usages, and you are accepting a thing that was done for the first time in the history of parties in this Republic at a Republican convention.

The gentleman from Colorado called our attention to the fact that the West had been fighting the Democracy so long as to be somewhat indifferent as to the wishes of the Republican Party. You repelled every courtesy that convention by accepting a Republican precedent, disowned, denounced, flouted, and spit upon by every Democratic Convention, and against whom have you done it? Ah, gentlemen, you will neither question the Democratic Party nor the fairness of the gentleman whom the National Committee, in accordance with precedent, has presented here.

But go further and see what precedent you ask us to establish and see what the significance of your action. You ask us that this is not a personal affront. Then why is it that you propose to accept all the rest of the report of the majority, [Cheers, long continued,] and select the other officers named, although they are also opposed to the sentiment you represent? You cannot evade the significance of this.

I trust that it will mean no permanent breach, but I cannot understand why it is that you strike down a Republican officer, implying from the entire list, unless there be some latent and undisclosed reason for it.

We understand that a large majority of this convention is in favor of free silver. We recognize your right to control. It cannot be changed by a temporary officer. It will not be affected by anything that may be done during the temporary organization. There is a precedent, a powerful one, to lead you to accept here to-day the action of the National Committee, although not in accord with the majority of the sentiment of this convention.

Four years ago we met here, and a part of New-York and other portions of the country were opposed to the candidacy of the present President of the United States, whom you well knew had a large majority of the delegates, and although the sentiment was largely in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, [applause and hisses,] yet a person known to be unfriendly to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and not in sympathy with his advocates, was made temporary Chairman, against the motion to select a man known to be friendly to him. Then when the majority came in it made up its committees, &c., in accordance with its sentiments, and had its rightful way in the convention.

For the sake of the perpetuation of the party do not do this thing. While it is true that for twenty-five years the candidates have come from New-York, you must remember that New-York gave you the first Democratic President since the war. Do not strike this blow. Indiana has been named for a place upon your temporary organization. Indiana is accepted, but you turn against New-York. You single her candidate out for humiliation and sacrifice, and present in his stead the name of a gentleman whom I revere and honor, and yet who four years ago upon the platform of the National Convention uttered one of the most eloquent speeches to which I ever listened for David B. Hill, [applause, long and continued;] who seconded his nomination for the office of President of the United States, and who now seems to believe that he is unworthy to occupy the position of your temporary Chairman. [Cries of "No, No."]

Oh, you protest too much or not at all. [Laughter and applause.] If you do not wish to support the action or the recommendation of the committee, then reject all of its officers and elect others. But if you select a victim to slaughter, at least select not so great a long-lived Democrat and one so necessary to the success of the party as David B. Hill.

A Silverite Takes Water.

When Col. Fellows had ended, there were cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" but it was not yet time. Then came a few minutes of fun.

W. S. Marsden of Louisiana, a thick, tall, smooth-faced Southerner, with his hair in a pompadour cut, was recognized, and went upon the platform. It will never be known by many people what he intended to say. He failed to hold the attention of the great crowd, and from far-away corners of the building came cries of "Hill!" "Hill!" "Hill!"

Judge Marsden at once developed a thirst large and apparently unquenchable. He drank some ice water. The crowd became more restless. Again he drank. The crowd showed signs of disorder. A third time the Judge filled his glass, and then, lifting up the glass to the spectators, proceeded to take another drink. Then everybody laughed, and for five minutes the scene was one of disorder, the delegates shouting and laughing, and the Louisiana man waving his hands and handkerchief in a vain attempt to hold attention. He took the silver end of the fight.

John N. Duncan, a tawny, dark-haired man from Texas, was the next silverite to speak, and after him C. K. Ladd of Illinois, who presided over Altgeld's convention in Peoria two weeks ago. Mr. Ladd is dark, smooth shaven, and has curly, dark hair. He made one of the best speeches of the day, oratorically considered, and he frequently aroused applause even among Senator Hill's friends. He asserted that there was no family quarrel in the party, and no antagonism to Senator Hill.

A West Virginian Who Is Sound.

J. W. St. Claire of West Virginia, hailing from a silver State, threw a bombshell into the silverites' camp. He is smooth shaven, and as dark as an Indian, with strong nose and chin, and firm-set mouth. He spoke with an earnestness and emphasis that were terrific, declaring that it was more important to win the election next November than to calculate the details of organization in this convention. He said it was the regret of his life, but he felt bound to vote against his old neighbor, Mr. Daniel, and he would support Mr. Hill. The only thing Senator Hill could do as temporary Chairman, said the speaker, would be to make a speech. "If you can't afford to discuss the money question in this family, how will you do it with the enemy?" he asked, and the building rang with applause.

THE DECISIVE ROLL CALL.

Vote by States on the Temporary Chairmanship.

CHICAGO, July 7.—After all the speech-making, Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, the member of the National Committee who had movede to substitute Mr. Daniel's name, made the last speech, in which he emphatically disclaimed any sectional or personal feeling in the turning down of Senator Hill.

No one cared to do any more talking, although Chairman Harrity gave opportunity, and the vote was taken.

The roll call of States was begun promptly, and proceeded without incident until Connecticut was reached. That was the first State to vote for Hill, and as the twelve votes were announced, the sound-money men applauded.

There was more when Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa were announced, all in the silver column.

The vote of Kentucky was challenged by one of the Blue Grass delegates. It was announced a solid block of 26 for the silver men. As soon as the challenge was made the tall form of Gov. Stone of Missouri was seen moving to the front. He asked if a vote could be challenged and a poll of a delegation made in States which had adopted the unit rule.

Chairman Harrity ruled that while the unit rule would govern if the vote of any State was challenged, it would be proper to call the roll of delegates, that the convention might determine in the open that the majority opinion had been expressed by the Chairman.

Accordingly the roll of Kentucky was called, and seven votes for Hill were given, while under the unit rule the State was recorded as first announced—26 for the adoption of the minority report. Chairman Harrity's ruling was considered fair by the convention, which signified its approval by generous applause.

Michigan's vote was challenged, and when the roll was called it developed that there were twelve silver delegates there and sixteen for gold. The unit rule gave 28 in the Hill column from that State.

In response to the call of New-York, ex-Gov. Flower announced 71 votes in favor of the minority report, Senator Hill refraining from voting. This brought cheers from everybody.

A little later, when Virginia was reached, Senator Daniel not only refused to vote for himself, but did Senator Hill the courtesy to vote against the minority report. This, of course, was easy, because the silver men had a majority of a couple of hundred, and one vote did not count. But the little exhibition of "Southern chivalry," as some called it, was well received by the convention.

The vote of Ohio was challenged, and when roll call had been taken it was developed that there were eight men in that delegation who did not favor breaking Democratic precedent by overturning the action of the National Committee.

The Territories were given but two votes each on the temporary roll. Inasmuch as the National Committee had recommended that they be given six votes each, the delegations supported they were entitled to that number, and so announced when they were called. This was not allowed, and so the total vote on the question was cut down from 930 to 906 votes.

Some minutes were taken to foot the vote, and during this time there were frequent calls for Hill. They came from the silver men, who evidently supposed he might be induced, haying been stabbed by their weapons, to step to the front and let them see his gore and inspect the scars, but he didn't do it. During all the debate, in which he had been discussed in none but the most flattering terms by those who were fighting against him, he had sat in the front row of New-York delegates in a chair between Wilson S. Bissell and Chairman James W. Hinkley. He showed no sign of any unusual interest in the proceedings, and if he had any emotions he had sufficient pride to conceal the fact. When the catcalls began and the yells of "Hill," "Hill," were going up from all parts of the hall, an amused smile rested on his face, but he made no other sign that he heard them. At length the vote was tabulated, and Chairman Harrity announced:

"On the motion to substitute the name of John W. Daniel for that of David B. Hill for temporary Chairman, the yeas are 556 and the nays 349, one not voting." The vote was as follows:

State.	Total Vote.	Aye.	No.
Alabama	22	22	..
Arkansas	16	16	..
California	18	18	..
Colorado	8	8	..
Connecticut	12	..	12
Delaware	6	..	6
Florida	8	4	4
Georgia	26	26	..
Idaho	6	6	..
Illinois	48	48	..
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	26	..
Kansas	20	20	..
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	16	16	..
Maine	12	2	10
Maryland	16	4	12
Massachusetts	30	..	30
Michigan	28	..	28
Minnesota	18	7	11
Mississippi	18	18	..
Missouri	34	34	..
Montana	6	6	..
Nebraska	16	..	16
Nevada	6	6	..
New-Hampshire	8	..	8
New-Jersey	20	..	20
*New-York	72	..	71
North Carolina	22	22	..
North Dakota	6	6	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	64
Rhode Island	8	..	8
South Carolina	18	18	..
South Dakota	8	..	8
Tennessee	24	24	..
Texas	30	30	..
Utah	6	6	..
Vermont	8	..	8
Virginia	24	23	1
Washington	8	5	3
West Virginia	12	9	3
Wisconsin	24	..	24
Wyoming	6	6	..
District of Columbia	2	2	..
Arizona	2	2	..
New-Mexico	2	2	..
Oklahoma	2	2	..
Alaska	2	..	2
Indian Territory	2	..	2
Total	906	556	349

*Hill not voting.

The silver men shouted when the result was given. Their first victory was won, and they stood and cheered and shrieked. Some waved flags, and a few tossed their hats in the air, while the delegates from New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and the other gold States sat still.

DANIEL IN THE CHAIR.

A Moderate Silver Speech Not Favorably Received.

CHICAGO, July 7.—It had been expected by some of the delegates that Senator Hill would be named as one of the committee to escort Senator Daniel to the chair, but he was not. The committee of three to escort Senator Daniel to the platform was composed of three silver men, Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, R. P. Keating of Nevada, and Senator S. M. White of California. When Mr. Daniel went to the platform the silver men yelled themselves hoarse. The New-Yorkers and Pennsylvanians did not participate in this, but the band, which evidently had been hired by silver men, played "Britons Never Shall Be Slaves." The cheering lasted a minute or two, and when Senator Daniel was formally introduced this was renewed. Then the Virginian proceeded with what some said was a remodeled and abbreviated form of one of his speeches in the Senate. His widely advertised powers as an orator did not magnetize the convention. It listened respectfully as he discussed the silver question from the standpoint of 16 to 1. Once he spoke of Senator Teller, and there was a shout in response, and every mention of silver was given a similar greeting from the fanatics who are going to declare for it in their platform.

Senator Daniel expressed profound gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed his regret that his name should have been brought in even the most courteous competition with his distinguished friend Senator Hill, who would readily recognize the fact, however, that there was no personality in the matter. It was solely due to the principle which the great majority of Democrats stood for. The majority of the convention was not personal in its aims, neither was it sectional. It began with the sunrise in Maine, and spread into a sunburst in Louisiana and Texas. It stretched in unbroken lines across the Continent, from Virginia and Georgia to California. It swept like a prairie fire over Iowa and Kansas, and it lighted up the horizon in Nebraska. When he saw that grand array and thought of the British gold standard that was recently unfurled over the ruins of Republican promises at St. Louis he thought of the battle of New-Orleans, of which it had been said:

There stood John Bull, in martial pomp,
But there was old Kentucky.

There was no North, South, East, or West in the uprising of the people for American emancipation from the conspiracy of European Kings, led by Great Britain, which sought to destroy one-half of the money of the world and to make American manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and mechanics hewers of wood and drawers of water. He appealed to all Democrats to acquiesce in the will of the great majority of their fellow-Democrats and to go with them, as they had oftentimes gone with those to whom he appealed. Mr. Daniel continued:

Do not forget that in the last National Convention of 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and for the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and that the only question left open was the ratio between the metals.

Do not forget that just four years ago, in that same convention, the New-York delegation stood here solid and immovable for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that if we are for it still it is in some measure from your teachings. That we owe you much is readily acknowledged and gratefully acknowledged, but are not our debts mutual and not one-sided to each other?

As this majority of Democrats is not sectional, neither is it for any privilege of class or for class legislation. The active business men of this country, its manufacturers, its merchants, its farmers, its sons of toil in counting room, factory, field, and mine, know that a contraction of the currency sweeps away with the silent and relentless force of gravitation the annual profits of their enterprise and investment—and they know, too, that the gold standard means contraction and the reorganization of disaster. What hope is there for the currency, what hope for Democracy, unless the views of the majority here be adopted?

The Republican Party has now renounced the free silver platforms and of our statutes. It has presented to the country the issue of higher taxes, more bonds, and less money, and has proclaimed for the British gold standard. We can only expect, should they succeed, new spasms of panic and a long-protracted period of depression. Do not ask us, then, to join them on any of these propositions.

If we should go upon the gold standard it is evident that we must change the existing bimetallic standard of payment of all public debts, taxes, and appropriations save those specifically payable in gold only. And we have twenty billions of public and private debt it would take more than three times all the gold in the country to pay one year's interest in that medium.

We should be compelled hereafter to contract the currency by paying the $500,000,000 of greenbacks and Sherman notes in gold, which would nearly exhaust the entire American stock in and out of the Treasury, and the same policy would require that the $344,000,000 of silver certificates should be paid in gold as foreshadowed by the present Director of the Mint in his recommendation. This means the increase of the public debt by $1,000,000,000 of interest-bearing gold bonds, with the prospect of $344,000,000 to follow. The disastrous consequences of such a policy are appalling to contemplate, and the only alternative suggested is the free coinage of silver as well as gold, and the complete restoration of our American system of bimetallism.

Bring us, we pray you, no more makeshifts and straddles. Vex the country with no more prophecies of smooth times come from the British Republican gold propaganda.

We maintain that this great Nation, with a natural base (as Gladstone said) of the greatest continuous empire ever established by man, with far more territory and more productive energy than Great Britain, France, and Germany combined, without dependence upon Europe for anything that it produces, and with European dependence upon us for much that we produce, is fully capable of restoring its constitutional money system of gold and silver at equality with each other, and, as our fathers in 1776 declared our National independence so now has the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, the father of that declaration, met here to declare our financial independence of all other nations and to invoke all true Americans to assert it by their votes and place their country where it by right belongs, as the freest and foremost Nation of the earth.

The instant that Senator Daniel ended his speech and asked what was the pleasure of the convention, nominations for Hill were renewed, and, amid confusion, this was kept up for five minutes. At length a resolution was presented thanking Chairman Harrity for the fairness with which he had presided, and then Senator White of California presented a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the last National convention governing the present one until changed by order of the convention.

THE COMMITTEES.

Men Named to Shape Party Policy and Government.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Gov. Hogg of Texas, after Chairman Daniel had concluded, presented a resolution for the naming of committees.

A protest was entered against the South Dakota delegate, whose seat was contested, taking part in the committee work until the contests are decided. The protest was referred to the committee. The committees were as follows:

	Perm'n't Org.	Rules.	Resolutions.	Credentials.
Alabama	R. E. Spraggins	.....	J. H. Bankhead	D. T. Goodwin.
Arkansas	Charles Coffin	.....	J. K. Jones	S. W. Taylor.
California	James V. Coleman	J. G. Maguire	Stephen M. White	W. R. Bourke.
Colorado	B. Sweeney	.....	C. S. Thomas	T. J. O'Donnell.
Connecticut	James Aldis	I. T. Tingier	Lynde Harrison	E. B. Coogan.
Delaware	B. H. Lewis	John F. Saulsbury	George F. Gray	William H. Boyce.
Florida	A. A. Appleyard	J. B. Carter	Robert W. Davis	E. B. Hubbell.
Georgia	E. P. Howell	E. P. Howell	Evan P. Howell	Hal T. Lewis.
Idaho	.....	.....	Barry Hilliard	T. Reagan.
Illinois	William Prentice	George W. Fithian	N. E. Worthington	A. E. Hope.
Indiana	John Overmyer	E. D. Henderson	James McCabe	Bill Marvin.
Iowa	R. F. Gordon	F. D. Bayliss	J. S. Murphy	W. A. Wells.
Kansas	J. H. Atwood	S. A. Riggs	J. D. McLaverty	M. L. Love.
Kentucky	George C. Gilbert	W. T. Ellis	J. C. S. Blackburn	David R. Murray.
Louisiana	.....	S. T. Baird	S. D. Robinson	H. W. Ogden.
Maine	Charles I. Sewall	.....	C. Vey Holman	L. B. Deasey.
Maryland	Spencer C. Jones	James W. McElroy	John P. Poe	Edward Warfield.
Massachusetts	George F. Maxwell	.....	John E. Russell	John C. Crosby.
Michigan	I. H. Salisbury	Peter White	T. A. E. Weadock	F. J. Bricker.
Minnesota	P. H. Govern	C. W. Shutts	James E. O'Brien	Chauncey A. Baxter.
Mississippi	H. Cassidy	H. D. Money	J. Z. George	A. J. McLaurin.
Missouri	C. F. Cochrane	C. F. Cochrane	Francis M. Cockrell	M. E. Benton.
Montana	Paul W. Hughes	E. D. Matts	E. D. Matts	W. G. Dowing.
Nebraska	C. H. Gilkhart*	J. D. Oldham*	W. J. Bryant*	C. Hollenbeck.*
	J. D. P. Rolfe†	J. J. Lease†	N. S. Harwood†	Edgar Martin.†
Nevada	P. J. Dunne	J. W. Petty	T. W. Healy	R. F. Keating.
New Hampshire	Gordon Woodbury	Amos M. Blandin	Irving W. Drew	Charles A. Sinclair.
New-Jersey	George C. Helmer	Henry D. Winton	Allen L. McDermott	Edward P. Meany.
New-York	A. P. Coudert	.....	David B. Hill	Smith M. Weed.
North Carolina	E. B. Jones	A. M. Waddell	John R. Webster	W. D. Turner.
North Dakota	J. B. Eaton	H. R. Hartman	W. N. Roch	J. H. Holt.
Ohio	Frank Harper	E. B. Finley	Allen W. Thurman	Ulrich Sloane.
Oregon	.....	H. Welsch	M. A. Miller	W. F. Batcher.
Pennsylvania	Charles A. Fagan	Charles H. Noyes	Robert E. Wright	J. Henry Cochran.
Rhode Island	John H. Tucker	James J. Van Alen	David S. Barker	John E. Conley.
South Carolina	W. D. Evans	.....	B. R. Tillman	W. H. Ellerbee.
South Dakota	E. Cook	George H. Culber	W. R. Teel	S. A. Ramsey.
Tennessee	R. Richardson	E. A. Carmack	Albert T. McNeil	Thomas McConnell.
Texas	John M. Duncan	John M. Duncan	John H. Reagan	J. W. Blake

fronts of the gallery to give a pleasing effect. There is plenty of light flowing through a triple row of windows on the west and north, and the transoms in the roof.

A very poor picture of Thomas Jefferson, framed in evergreen, hangs above the Chairman's desk, from the gallery front. At its left is a picture of Andrew Jackson, and at its right the counterfeit presentment of James Buchanan, done in crayon. Pictures of other Presidents of the Republic, shields of the different States, and various patriotic emblems are placed at intervals along the walls. There is just enough color to satisfy the eye, and an entire absence of tawdry decoration. Dozens of electric globes attest to the fact that ample provision has been made for lighting the immense hall.

It is a most attractive interior. The delegates were charmed when they saw how liberal were the provisions for their comfort.

IN THE HALL AND IN HOTELS.

Incidents at the Convention and Among Delegates Outside.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The presence of Congressman George B. McClellan of New-York as a delegate in this convention makes some of the old-timers who are here reminiscent. At the National Convention held in Chicago in 1864 his father, Gen. George B. McClellan, was nominated for President. Gen. McClellan was put up on a bad platform and he was obliged to remedy it as best he could in his letter of acceptance. The building in which Gen. McClellan was nominated was on the lake front, near the present Auditorium Hotel.

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There was a marked contrast between the weather conditions at the opening of this convention and the weather conditions that marked the opening of the Democratic National Convention of 1892. The weather was perfect to-day. The most captious of cranks could not complain of it. The convention four years ago had to wait until a terrific thunder and lightning storm exhausted its fury before the business of the opening session could be begun. For an hour after that the rain water trickled in through the roof of the wigwam and made things very uncomfortable, especially for the New-York delegates. There was no such bother to-day. Everything was cool and dry and pleasant, except the proceedings.

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In the confusion which resulted from the bad management in opening the doors of the Coliseum to-day, Gov. Altgeld and his Illinois delegates could be seen rushing from door to door on the east front of the building in an effort to effect an entrance. The policemen on guard were perfectly willing to let the Governor in, but the doors were locked on the inside, and they were powerless. There are plenty of doors to the Coliseum. The trouble was that the management did not seem to known what the doors were made for. Gov. Culberson of Texas and his delegates followed Gov. Altgeld's party in their hunt for ingress, but it was many minutes before they succeeded in getting into the hall. An old man, with a florid face and white hair and mustache, urged a policeman guarding one of the side doors of the Coliseum to let him in. The policeman was obdurate and would not listen to his request. "Don't you know who that is?" asked a by-stander of the policeman. "No; don't care," was the reply. "Well, that's Senator Harris of Tennessee." "Is that so? Well, I would not let him in if he was my grandfather, against orders." Senator Harris had to wait.

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Col. John R. Fellows has been at every Democratic National Convention since 1868. "I'm getting rather tired of it," said the Colonel to a friend. "Nit," was the reply, "you'll be going to them for the next thirty years." "Dear me," replied the Colonel; "that is a very high limit."

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"Two members of the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati stopped on the corner of Dearborn and Madison Streets last night to discuss the silver question. They got so excited over it that they began to belabor each other with canes. A policeman escorted them to the Harrison Street Police Station, where they spent the night. This morning they were fined for disorderly conduct. The Duckworth Club of Cincinnati is for McLean and silver. To emphasize their silver views the members wear as part of their marching outfit tall hats covered with silvered paper.

***

Senator White of California met Senator Hill to-day and, noting his trim appearance and his active movement, asked: "How do you keep your flesh down; by riding a bicycle?" "No, Senator White," replied Senator Hill, "Not by riding a bicycle, but by dodging 'em."

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When Senator Hill was coming out from dinner at the Palmer House Monday the corridor was choked up with convention crowds and progress was difficult. Suddenly a little man with a big voice shouted: "Make way for Dave Hill, Democrat; the only man who ever roasted Tillman and Wolcott to a standstill off-hand, and did it all in one week."

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The sparrows exhibited the spirit of the convention and indulged in a battle high up in the arches. The leader of the winning forces plumed himself and chirped his satisfaction furiously.

***

The singing by members of the band was pleasing. It was an innovation that attracted the attention of many of the audience.

***

Col. A. B. de Frece looked after the comfort of the newspaper correspondents in an acceptable manner. Postmaster Hessing's arrangements for the delivery of mail inside the hall were ample.

***

John C. Sheehan met Henry D. Purroy in the Auditorium Hotel lobby last night, and shook hands with him. A crowd of Tammany men watched their meeting with wide-eyed astonishment, and wondered if their talk meant a cessation of their political row in January. It can be said, however, without betraying any confidence that the strained political relations that have existed between Messrs. Purroy and Sheehan are just as strained as ever. Local politics was not touched on in their talk last night.

***

James Oliver, who was Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Headquarters on Fifth Avenue in 1892, occupied a conspicuous seat on the platform to-day. He probably will not be Sergeant at Arms this year. He thinks the headquarters will be in Chicago, and that would be too far away from Paradise Park for "Jimmy."

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After those entitled to enter had effected their purpose, there were left outside the ordinary crowd of spectators and a long string of men, who thought the Sergeant at Arms must have their services. What he did with them was not announced.

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Ex-Judge Lynde Harrison, one of the delegates at large from Connecticut, and its representative on the Committee on Resolutions, said to-night: "The action of the silver men to-day in defeating Senator Hill seems to me to be wholly without reason—devoid of all political judgment. There were many of the silver men who voted against Senator Hill to-day who did so against their own judgment, and when I sought an explanation of this line of conduct I found they were afraid to go home and tell their silver friends that they had allowed a single sound-money man to win. The vote to-day shows that the silver men cannot get two-thirds of the convention without throwing out the delegations from Michigan and Nebraska. If they do this they will do it without any color of right."

THOMAS A. EDISON ON A VACATION.

The First He Has Taken in Many Years.

MENLO PARK, N. J., July 7.—Thomas A. Edison started on a vacation yesterday, and he seemed as delighted as a child in anticipation of a new experience, for he has had no real outing for many years.

He has been working very hard of late, for he keeps up his old habit of incessant occupation in spite of the fact that he will turn the half century mark next year. He has been as deeply engrossed lately with the X rays, the production of electricity directly from coal, and his new light that he was in danger of bringing on a condition of nervous exhaustion, and his physician warned him that it would be wise to rest for a time.

He will be away only two weeks, but this is a very long period of idleness for him. He says he will dismiss all thoughts while away of volts and the like.

When asked yesterday where he intended to go, he at first seemed disinclined to say. He did not want an army of "cranks" at his heels, he said, for they would hope he would have leisure to listen to their schemes. He finally said, however, that he was going to Chautauqua, N. Y., where he hoped to get the quiet he needed.

Mr. Edison hopes to come back all ready for a new contest with the iron ore, which he is trying to crush into powder in his iron mine near Ogdensburg, N. J. He has been making great progress of late with his machinery, and hopes to have the plant satisfactorily completed by the end of Summer. There are several iron plants which are waiting for Mr. Edison to show them a practical way of sifting out the fine ore that is infiltrated through the rocks of New-Jersey. If he fails in his purpose, the bulk of the iron trade of the country will probably go westward.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WAITING FOR THE OPENING

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION HALL BEFORE THE GAVEL FELL.

Arrangement of the State Delegations—Entrance of Notable Men from Various Sections of the Country—Informal Conferences of Leaders—Distinguished Guests Who Had Seats on the Platform—Music by a Country Band.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The long delay at the doors was equivalent to a notice that the convention would not be called to order at 12 o'clock, the hour set in the official notice. It was near 1 o'clock before the gavel fell. The half hour preceding the first step toward the organization of the convention was full of entertainment to those who were present as spectators. The places for the delegations were arranged in alphabetical order, Alabama being at the extreme right and Washington being on the extreme left. Michigan had the post of honor, owing to the system employed, being directly at the Chairman's right. Pennsylvania sat in front of the newspaper men at the left of the desk. Behind Michigan came Minnesota, Mississippi, and Missouri, in order.

"Pitchfork" Tillman on Hand.

At the left of the Pennsylvania delegation was the space assigned to "Pitchfork" Tillman and the other South Carolina representative. Tillman was early in his seat. Nobody noticed him, and he made no effort to attract attention.

William F. Harrity ofPennsylvania, Chairman of the National Committee, entered the hall after a siege at the door. His face exhibited no trace of excitement, although he knew the National Committee was about to be "turned down." He busied himself at the desk while the hall was filling up.

The delegates from New-York were seated just behind the Ohio men in the rear rows of chairs to the left of the presiding officer. They were in close company with other gold men. New-Jersey was across the aisle to the left of the New-Yorkers, and Wisconsin immediately at their left.

From their seats as the New-York men looked toward the platform, they saw the pictures of the ex-Presidents gazing down as placidly as if they expected everything to pass off as smoothly as they did in the old days.

Mr. Lockwood Chews His Cigar.

Charles Tracey of Albany came with Smith M. Weed, and a moment later Daniel S. Lockwood of Buffalo took his seat. Mr. Lockwood chewed an unlighted cigar, and recklessly climbed over the chairs whenever he wanted to speak to a remote delegate.

Chairman Harrity presently visited the New-Yorkers, and had a whispered conference with Mr. Tracey and Mr. Weed.

Ex-Representative H. D. Bently of Madison County took one of the seats in the rear row of the New-Yorkers' section and began to read a newspaper, as if such occasions as a National Convention were every-day affairs with him. Chairman Philip Winston of the Minnesota delegation, a Virginian by birth, and a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, came over to the New-York reservation and shook hands with several of his friends. Col. Winston, who is ex-Mayor of Minneapolis, announced "This particular descendant of Patrick Henry is going to vote for a free-silver platform and candidate."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Thomas Spratt of Ogdensburg arrived together.

Applause for Senator Hill.

There were many inquiries for Senator Hill. He was late in reaching the hall. When he appeared, there was the first applause of the day. The New-York delegates stood up to welcome him. Ex-Gov. Flower came with the Senator, and behind them were Chairman Hinkley and Col. John R. Fellows.

Senator Hill walked up the aisle possibly unconscious that he had excited the first outburst in the convention. He did not show the effects of the hard work he had been doing the last few days; on the contrary, he looked as if he was quite ready to stand up and take any hammering the silver men might give him.

The first New-York City man to reach the New-York delegation's section was Henry D. Purroy. How he managed to get through the dense crowd at the entrance was a mystery to those who contemplated the County Clerk's rotundity. Mr. Purroy took an end seat on the centre aisle and made himself comfortable.

The next arrival was ex-Mayor Grant, clad in a light suit. He was in excellent humor. The ex-Mayor spent much of his time moving about and finding out what was going on.

The Tammany delegates were invited to be the guests of the Washington Park Club on the way to the convention. Several of the braves accepted the invitation on the assurance that the clubhouse was but a short distance out of the way. They found that it was twenty minutes out of the way, and this delayed their arrival at the convention hall. They were all on hand, however, long before the convention was called to order.

Sheehan and Purroy.

John C. Sheehan came in with Senator Grady. Mr. Sheehan took the aisle seat on the other end of the row from Mr. Purroy. Thus they were about as far from each other as they are in Tammany Hall politics. Messrs. Sheehan and Purroy have been chatting with each other since their arrival here, but their talk has been about the weather and Chicago—not about politics.

Frederic R. Coudert, wearing a white vest and dark gloves, took a seat in the centre of the section. Next to Mr. Coudert sat Congressman George B. McClellan, and then Francis J. Larkin, C. C. Baldwin, and John D. Crimmins. Corporation Counsel Scott sat just back of Mr. Coudert and next to De Lancey Nicoll. William Sulzer sat back of Mr. Nicoll, with his thoughts full of Cuba Libre and his pockets full of Cuba Libre resolutions. Congressman Amos J. Cummings and James W. Boyle sat together back of Mr. Sheehan, and Senator Grady and John F. McIntyre occupied the next seats.

Col. Fellows sat in the aisle seat in front of Mr. Pomeroy, and next to Mr. Fellows sat Senator Hill and Mr. Whitney.

On Mr. Whitney's right was ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, who was on the left of Senator Jacob A. Cantor. James J. Martin and ex-Mayor Gilroy were comfortably seated in the middle of the section.

The New-York men were delighted to find that their seats were convenient to a broad aisle, which offered a fine opportnity for an occasional stroll.

Mr. Whitney a Close Observer.

Mr. Whitney listened intently to every word of the debate on the temporary Chairmanship, which came later in the day, and kept careful account on the voting. Mr. Coudert watched the proceedings with keenest interest.

"Are you going to make a speech here to-day?" asked one of the delegates of Mr. Coudert.

"No," he replied. "There are only two conditions upon which I make a speech: First, when I am paid for it, and, next, when I think I can do some good by it. Neither of these conditions exists here to-day."

While the New-Yorkers, clean-cut and well dressed, attracted much attention, the visitors found other attractions in the immense gathering.

A country band which had taken up a position in the far southern end of the hall droned out a tune at 12 o'clock which reminded many present of a rural band tournament. When the agony was over the First Regiment Band of Chicago, a well-balanced organization, began a programme of music which proved very entertaining. It varied operatic and dance music with familiar tunes like "Dixie," "Maryland," and "Yankee Doodle." When the strains of "Dixie" were distinguished the "rebel yell" was heard in all its old-time fullness.

Many ex-Confederates.

There is a strong contingent of ex-Confederates in this convention.

Senator Stewart of Nevada displayed his ruddy face and snowy beard on the platform as he made his way to the space assigned to honored guests of the convention. The fact that he is a blatant friend of silver makes him doubly welcome to the Western and Southern delegates.

Members of the National Committee mingled with the throng. Secretary S. P. Sheerin of Indianapolis, who is not sure that his job will last beyond this convention, appeared in a gray suit and gold-rimmed eyeglasses. Mr. Sheerin is not worrying over the outlook.

Singly and in groups the representatives of the different States took their seats. The most prominent man in the Alabama delegation was ex-Representative Bankhead.

Senator White of California, who refused to accept the honor finally conferred upon Senator Daniel, and Representative McGuire of the Golden State sat side by side.

C. S. Thomas of Colorado, member of the National Committee, whose remarks yesterday before the National Committee were resented by Chairman Harrity, attracted attention by mounting the platform and engaging Mr. Harrity in conversation. Mr. Thomas's zeal for silver has a tendency to make him forget his manners at times.

Connecticut Men.

Ex-Gov. Waller and Judge Lynde Harrison sat in the Connecticut reservation. Senator Gray and Willard Salsbury were the chief representatives of Delaware. Senator Pasco of Florida occupied a seat on the platform with the National Committee.

Capt. Evan P. Howell of The Atlanta Constitution and ex-Senator Walsh of The Augusta Chronicle attracted attention as they took seats with the other members of the Georgia delegation.

Gov. Altgeld and "Buck" Hinrichsen of Illinois received a faint cheer as they entered. Long, fruitless tramping about the Coliseum grounds had wearied the Governor.

Senator Voorhees was missing from the Indiana delegation, but his colleague, Mr. Turpie, was on hand.

Many hoped to see the "affidavit face" of ex-Gov. Boies among those of the Iowa delegation, but Mr. Boies was at home, and a proxy represented him. Modesty doubtless keeps him in Iowa at this time.

The head of the Kansas delegation as it filed into the hall was ex-Senator John Martin. Behind him was David Overmyer, lately a candidate for Governor of the Sunflower State.

A Cheer for Blackburn.

Blackburn, accompanied by P. W. Hardin, marched to the space assigned to Kentucky without attracting notice. As they took their seats some of the Kentuckians cheered and the crowd took up the cry. Blackburn smiled and bowed his acknowledgments. Postmaster Warfield of Baltimore and L. Victor Baughman are the heavyweights of the Maryland delegation.

There was a craning of necks but no applause when George Fred Williams of Boston, the silver convert, took his seat alongside John E. Russell of the Massachusetts delegation.

The Michigan gold delegation, under the lead of E. G. Stevenson of Detroit, entered the hall in a body. They are well satisfied with the outcome of the contest.

Some of the Notables.

Among the other men prominent in National politics who sat in the space assigned to delegates were ex-United States Minister to Persia P. B. Winston of Minnesota, Gov. Stone and G. W. Allen of Missouri, the latter the custodian of the Bland movement; W. A. Clark and ex-Gov. Hauser of Montana, ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire, Senator Smith and ex-Senator Blodgett of New-Jersey, ex-Senator Jarvis of North Carolina, Senator Roach of North Dakota, A. W. Thurman of Ohio, son of the "Old Roman"; John R. McLean of Washington, candidate for the Presidential nomination and a delegate from Ohio; J. J. Van Alen of Rhode Island, who was once commissioned Ambassador to Italy and did not go; John Gary Evans, Governor of South Carolina; Senators Harris and Bate of Tennessee, ex-Senator Reagan of Texas, one of the old-timers; ex-Gov. Hogg and Gov. Culberson of Texas, John Boyle and Frank P. Morgan, who represent the District of Columbia, and Judge W. H. Barnes of Arizona.

Mississippi was represented by Senators Walthall and George, ex-Senator and Gov. McLaurin, and Senator-elect H. D. Money.

Gen. Bragg Was There.

In the space assigned to Wisconsin sat Gen. E. S. Bragg, who gained fame in the convention of 1884 by declaring that the people loved Cleveland most for the enemies he had made. Gen. Bragg is very active, and says he is glad he is still able to attend Democratic Conventions. Senator Vilas is the other prominent member of the Wisconsin delegation.

There were but few empty seats in the great auditorium, and there was any amount of excitement when Chairman Harrity advanced to the front of the platform and brought his gavel down on the desk with a resounding whack. Fully 1,000 women were in the hall at the time, and they displayed the greatest interest in the subsequent lively proceedings.

NEW-YORKERS EXPECTED IT.

Not Surprised that the Convention "Turned Down" Mr. Hill.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The New-Yorkers were not surprised at the defeat of Senator Hill for temporary Chairman to-day. They made their fight on principle, and not because they had any hope of winning it. It appears to-night as though the action of the silver majority to-day had stiffened up the sound-money ranks.

In speaking of the contest, ex-Mayor Grant said: "The gold men made the very best fight that could be made in the circumstances. As Mr. Sinclair, one of the silver men from West Virginia, said, how are they going to discuss the money question in the campaign before the people of the country if they were afraid to have Senator Hill discuss it in the Democratic Convention? The proceedings were of a most unnecessary character on the part of the silver men. I hear it reported to-night that the silver men will not even accept an amendment to the money plank of the platform, which will provide that it is not to affect debts previously contracted.

"If they shall insist on such an outrageous plan as that, I don't know what we will do. The condition is very serious.

John D. Crimmins said: "The course followed by the silver men in the convention to-day showed clearly that they were fearful of their position. They violated all Democratic precedent in 'turning down' Senator Hill. It was bad policy; it was cowardice. What could a temporary Chairman do to prevent them from carrying out their foolish policy? I believe to-night that their plan is to push the work of the convention through by to-morrow night. As matters stand now, Bland seems to be nearest the nomination."

Congressman George B. McClellan said: "What is the sense in the defeat by the silver men of Senator Hill? The proceeding was high-handed and unnecessary in the extreme. It has no precedent in the history of the Democratic Party; its only precedent is found in the Republican Party. It certainly was ridiculous politics."

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre said: "I'm absolutely disgusted with the whole business. I think that we had better go home."

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy said: "I never saw a more Democratic convention than is this one, and I have attended four of them. Of course, I am sorry that it did not go our way, but there was nothing in the proceedings as they were carried out to protest against or to warrant any talk about bolting. We must submit to the majority."

John C. Sheehan declined to talk, but when some one asked him when the Tammany special train would start for New-York, he said, significantly: "Well, if they give us a straight, out-and-out sixteen-to-one platform such as they are talking about, perhaps we will all start for home to-morrow night."

BLAND PHILOSOPHIZES.

Says the Thing to Do Is to Take Care of the Masses.

LEBANON, Mo., July 7.—"I must refrain from talking politics," said R. P. Bland. "Anything but politics now for a few days. You see, I don't want to force myself into notice now. I have spoken effectively. The whole country knows my attitude on the issue of the day, and, as for the details of the convention and the attitude of the factors in it, I am in the hands of the delegates. There is no personality about the thing. You know—everybody knows—what I think, and I am truly represented at Chicago. The best that can be done for the greatest number is all I ask or hope for. The Democratic Party will do its best for the masses this time I know."

"Do you think that what is best for the great business interests of the country is also best for the greatest number of people?" was asked.

"No interest, business or otherwise, is great in its real sense that does not benefit the masses," was the reply. "And the good that the masses stand in need of should begin from this point of view. Benefits to big enterprises become very much filtered on their long journey to the multitudes. No more political questions, please, not even the Cuban question. I won't be up to Lebanon till after dinner, say 2 o'clock. Of course, if I should be nominated, I will turn my office there into a political headquarters, but I will not put any telephone or telegraph into my house. That's the one place I mean to keep quiet and peaceful."

Mr. Bland came to town at 3:30 o'clock with his father-in-law, Gen. E. Y. Mitchell, and his little daughter. He heard of the preliminary balloting and selection of temporary Chairman. He received a telegram at 4 o'clock from John F. Hinrichs, who is now in Chicago, saying, "You will be nominated and elected, according to my dream."

There was no enthusiasm displayed in Lebanon, nearly all the Bland men being in Chicago. A telegram stating that if Hill should make a speech it would keep the Democratic Party explaining till election, amused Mr. Bland immensely.

When the message came that the convention had adjourned until Wednesday morning, Mr. Bland bade the assembled company "Good night!" and started for home.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan Again Represents New-York.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The new National Democratic Committee is as follows:

Alabama—HENRY D. CLAYTON.
Arkansas—T. C. McRAE.
California—A. J. DWYER.
Colorado—ALBERT WILSON.
Connecticut—CARLOS FRENCH.
Delaware—R. R. KENNEY.
Florida—SAMUEL PASCO.
Georgia—CLARK HOWELL.
Idaho—GEORGE AINSLIE.
Illinois—THOMAS GAHAN.
Indiana—Not chosen.
Iowa—C. A. WALSH.
Kansas—J. C. JOHNSON.
Kentucky—UREY WOODSON.
Louisiana—N. C. BLANCHARD.
Maine—Not chosen.
Maryland—ARTHUR P. GORMAN.
Massachusetts—JOHN W. CORCORAN.
Michigan—D. J. CAMPAU.
Minnesota—D. W. LAWLER.
Mississippi—W. V. SULLIVAN.
Missouri—Not chosen.
Montana—J. J. McHATTON.
Nebraska—Contest—W. H. THOMPSON (silver) and TOBIAS CASTOR, (gold.)
Nevada—R. P. KEATING.
New-Hampshire—A. W. SULLOWAY.
New-Jersey—JAMES SMITH, Jr.
New-York—W. F. SHEEHAN.
North Carolina—JOSEPHUS DANIELS.
North Dakota—W. N. ROACH.
Ohio—JOHN R. McLEAN.
Oregon—CHARLES N. NICHELL.
Pennsylvania—WILLIAM F. HARRITY.
Rhode Island—RICHARD B. COMSTOCK.
South Carolina—B. R. TILLMAN.
South Dakota—JAMES M. WOODS.
Tennessee—J. M. HEAD.
Texas—J. G. DUDLEY.
Utah—A. W. McCUNE.
Vermont—B. B. SMALLEY.
Virginia—P. J. OTEY.
Washington—HUGH C. WALLACE.
West Virginia—J. T. McGRAW.
Wisconsin—E. C. WALL.
Wyoming—W. H. HOLLIDAY.
Arizona—MARCUS A. SMITH.
New-Mexico—Not chosen.
Oklahoma—WHITE M. GRANT.
Indian Territory—THOMAS MARCUM.
District of Columbia—Not chosen.
Alaska—CHARLES D. ROGERS.

WATCHING BULLETIN BOARDS.

Eager New-Yorkers Look for News from the Chicago Convention.

Crowds of men around the "tickers" late in the afternoon and those in front of telegraph and newspaper bulletin boards from the time the Democratic National Convention was called to order yesterday, showed the interest that is felt in New-York over the high political game that is being played in Chicago.

The chalk artist in front of a board in Printing House Square drew the head of a long-eared donkey and wrote under it:

THE SILVER CRAZE.

"There's your picture!" said the first street sweeper to the second.

"That's all right, but I'd rather have sixteen dollars than one every day," replied the second street sweeper.

"You'd better look out for yourself," said the first street sweeper. "The big 'uns are doing it. We are going to have great times here, with nothing but silver."

When it was announced that Col. Fellows was advocating Senator Hill for the temporary Chairmanship, something like a faint cheer went up from the crowd. The chalk manipulator drew the Senator's picture.

"Daniel, 56; Hill, 349," was written up.

"Whitney's a wonder to get the gold men together," was the comment of a man who looked as though he might be a layer of odds, and his next remark confirmed the supposition. "All bets off, and twenty minutes for a new book on McKinley," he said.

The bulletin boards had a fascination for the lookers-on far beyond the information they gave. Everybody seemed to be expecting something that did not happen, and went away depressed at last by the announcement—"Convention adjourned."

Mrs. Foltz Corrects a Misstatement.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, the woman lawyer, is indignant at the publication of the Chicago Associated Press dispatch announcing that she would present the argument to the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in favor of a woman suffrage plank in the platform. Mrs. Foltz is still in this city. She said yesterday that the report was wholly without foundation, as she had not contemplated attending the convention.

SAW THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.

Floors in Flat House Soaked with Oil and Set Afire.

William Miller, who lives on the third floor at 157 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, discovered fire in the vacant flat below him at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

He seized a pail of water, and, calling his wife to follow with another, rushed down stairs into one of the rooms where there was a patch of flame about two feet in diameter in the middle of the floor. He extinguished this, and saw a similar flame in an adjoining room. He put this out with the water his wife had brought.

Mr. Miller notified the police at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. He said he had seen a man run out of one of the rooms as he ran in to put out the fire. Detective Beesler found matches scattered throughout the flat, and nearly every floor saturated with oil. Two empty oil cans were also found.

The man who ran out had been seen by other tenants, and a good description of him was obtained.

May Have Been the Missing Ships.

There is much anxiety concerning the fate of the ships Santa Clara and City of Philadelphia, which sailed from this port last February bound around the Horn and loaded with case oil and lumber. Chapman & Co., the agents of the ships, said yesterday that they had received a letter from the United States Consul at the Falkland Islands, dated May 14, 10 P. M., which said that at 8 o'clock that evening a ship was seen to strike Billy Rock off Fort Stanley and go to pieces. No one was saved. The agents also said they had seen some Argentine papers in which the Captain of the steamer Tonges had reported in Montevideo on May 19 that he had seen wreckage of case-oil package and lumber floating around. The two ships were due in that vicinity about that time. The City of Philadelphia and Santa Clara are full-rigged ships of 1,400 tons each, and were built sixteen years ago.

Trolley Cars Injure Three Persons.

In a collision between two trolley cars in Eighty-sixth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon two passengers and a conductor were severely bruised and several other persons were badly shaken up. The cars were No. 709 of the Nassau Electric Railroad system and No. 856 of the Brooklyn Heights system. The Brooklyn Heights car ran into the Nassau car. Conductor Ryan of the latter was crushed between the platforms. M. J. Galt of 42 West Seventeenth Street, this city, who was a passenger on the Brooklyn Heights car, was injured about the face and body, and Oscar Oesterland of 275 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, who was riding on the Nassau car, was also injured. No arrests were made.

John Elliott Killed in Jersey City.

John Elliott, thirty-five years old, of Belleville, N. J., tried to board a Newark and New-York Railroad train at Jersey City last night while the train was in motion. He fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

For Mind Tiredness
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. S. W. Oley, Danbury, Conn, says: "I have used it in mind tiredness from overwork, dyspepsia, and nervous conditions, and found it always very beneficial."

MRS. CONVERSE'S RECEPTION.

The Great Social Feature of the Day at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Mrs. Converse, wife of Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, commandant of the torpedo station, had a large reception today, to introduce her daughter, Miss M. Edith Converse, which was the special social incident of the day. Five hundred cards were sent out, and the hostess was assisted in receiving by Miss Maude Converse, her daughter; Miss Eleanor Converse of New-York, and Miss Nannie Sampson, daughter of Commodore Sampson of Washington. A large party came from Bristol on the steam craft of John B. Herreshoff and Nat Herreshoff, who were among the guests. Among the others invited were Col. and Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Le Baron Colt, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis De Wolfe of Bristol; Baron and Baroness Louis De-Levay, and the following cottagers: Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Miss Ogden Jones, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Ellis Hoffman, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Miss Cleveland, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, Mrs. Jane Yardley, Miss Yardley, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Glover, Miss Gertrude C. V. Hamilton, the Misses Hunter, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Alexander Barret, and Miss Barret.

The house was brilliant with flowers and music.

Other social functions of the day consisted of a luncheon by Mrs. William Grosvenor, and a large dinner company by Mrs. J. T. Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and family arrived for the season. They came through on the private car of Mrs. Twombly's brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Dr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson and Mrs. Austin L. Sands of New-York; John Foster and Miss Foster of Boston, and Mrs. H. H. Beach of Hartford also arrived to-day for the Summer.

Other prominent arrivals to-day were Mrs. Gerald Gray, Milton P. Bogg, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Payson, W. M. Brownson, Dr. J. P. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bolton, S. E. Davis, F. D. Tappen, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Hills, Mrs. Samuel L. Crentzborg, Valentine G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, Miss Wilson, George F. Brown, M. F. Foley, Miss E. H. W. Jackson of New-York, A. B. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elliot of Chicago, Frank L. Young, F. H. Sargent, Joseph B. Glover, Walter M. Sampson, J. S. Phips, A. A. Guild, C. H. Field of Boston, Mrs. Caroline E. Day of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Potin Julien of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lafferty of Towanda, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson of Baltimore, C. W. Barton, J. H. Barton, Mrs. H. C. Campbell of Philadelphia, Francis Almy, Frederick Almy of Buffalo, the Rev. Philip W. Fountleroy of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Calder, and Mrs. William B. Weeden of Providence.

William K. Vanderbilt and Winfield S. Hoyt arrived on the Valiant to-day. After remaining six hours they returned to New-York.

The villa of John H. Glover on Harrison Avenue was rented to-day by Frederick W. Stevens of New-York, who will arrive Saturday with his daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, for the Summer.

Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce of New-York, and Miss Isa Bolt and Miss Julia Bot of Paris, who are guests of Thomas F. Cushing, registered at the Casino to-day.

Edward W. S. Johnston of New-York is the guest of Judge Henry W. Bookstaver.

Frederick Sibley of Boston is the guest of S. Seratio Whitwell.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include ex-Gov. and Mrs. Robert E. Pattison, Miss Mary McClellan, Miss Evelyn S. McClellan, Herbert Kremer of Philadelphia, Miss Lou J. Hilliard, John Foster Carr, Miss Annie Louise Carr, Miss Mary Simpson, W. B. Dowd, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Triest of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hart McKee of Pittsburg, Mrs. W. B. Carling and Charles B. Carling of Yonkers.

PRESIDENT SWANSTROM WINS.

Board of Education Defeats Mayor Wurster's Candidate.

By a vote of 26 to 18 President J. Edward Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board of Education was re-elected yesterday afternoon, defeating Commissioner Horace E. Dresser, who was regarded as Mayor Wurster's candidate. Contrary to expectation, the proceedings of the Board of Education were entirely harmonious, and were not marked by a particle of bitterness on either side. There were but two candidates. Commissioner Henry W. Maxwell nominated President Swanstrom; Commissioner Fisher nominated Mr. Dresser.

The five new members of the board, who were appointed a week ago by Mayor Wurster, were present, and all voted for Commissioner Dresser. Two of the five women members of the board, it was said, also voted for him, though one and all refused to say how they voted. The re-election of President Swanstrom was a disappointment to those who wanted to assist Mayor Wurster in turning the board over to the Republican machine.

Commissioner Charles A. Buttrick was elected Vice President. James H. Tully was re-elected Assistant Secretary, James W. Naughton Superintendent of Buildings, Frank A. Keagan his assistant, and William F. Cunningham Chief Engineer.

The following salaries were increased: James H. Tully's from $3,000 to $3,500; Superintendent of Public Instruction William H. Maxwell's, from $5,000 to $6,000; Edward G. Ward's and John H. Walsh's, from $4,000 to $4,500; Jessie H. Bancroft's, from $1,500 to $1,800; Miss A. P. Low's, from $600 to $800. It was proposed to increase Secretary Brown's salary from $5,000 to $6,000, but this matter was referred to committee.

On motion of Commissioner Lynch, teachers holding probationary licenses were declared to be employes of the Board of Education.

President Swanstrom has served as President for two years. This is his third election to the Presidency of the Board of Education. He is a lawyer, and a member of the Reform Democracy, of which Edward M. Shepard is the leader.

ENGINES DRAWN BY MOSQUITOES.

Frank Lee Was Trying to Smoke the Pests from His House.

Frank Lee, of 7 Church Street, Jersey City, was greatly bothered by mosquitoes Monday night. He arose about midnight and after thinking the matter over a while concluded to get rid of the pests by smoking them out.

For this purpose he took a big shovel and heated it red hot. Then he piled it high with dried cattails and cracked coffee beans. Soon he had the house filled with smoke, which poured out of all the windows, carrying the mosquitoes with it.

An observant passer saw the smoke and concluded that Lee's house must be on fire. He rang an alarm from the nearest firebox, and, not being well acquainted with the system, managed, before he stopped, to turn in a second alarm.

All the Heights engines were marshaled in front of Lee's house in a few moments, ready to deluge it with water. Lee managed to explain matters in time to save his house from being drenched, and the firemen went home disgusted.

Women's Clubs in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 7.—The Congress of the New-York State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies opened in Congress Hall this morning, and was presided over by Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, President of the State Federation. The President of the Saratoga Women's Association delivered the address of welcome, to which Mrs. Croly responded. The following papers were then read and discussed: "History of Saratoga," by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., President of the Women's National Association; "History of the Ladies' Health Protective Association," by the President, Mrs. M. E. Trautman, of New-York; "Work of the Professional Women's League of New-York City," by Mrs. Laura A. Palmer, President of the league; "Art and Science in Summer Clouds," by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth of Saratoga Springs.

Benefit for Mrs. J. W. Kelly.

A meeting was held in the office of The Dramatic News, 1,364 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, to arrange for a benefit for the relief of the widow and family of the late J. W. Kelly, "The Rolling Mill Man." Frederick M. McCloy was Chairman. The benefit performance will probably be given in the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday evening, August 2. The following persons volunteered to appear: Donnelly and Girard, George Thatcher, Annie Hart, David Warfield, Weber and Fields, Lee Harrison, Marie Dressler, Maggie Cline, Annabell, Ugo Biondi, Josephine Sabel, Charles B. Ward, Samuel Bernard, May Howard, Walter Jones, Willis P. Sweatnam, and Lucy B. Raymond.

SCARED HUNDREDS, BIT A BOY.

Little Black-and-Tan Dog Caused an Uproar Among Shoppers.

A black-and-tan dog that had been trotting peaceably along Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-fourth Street, with its mistress yesterday, suddenly tore the leash out of her hand, uttered several yelps, snapped viciously at its owner, and ran howling and snapping down Twenty-fourth Street.

It was about 4 o'clock, and the streets were full of shoppers. The dog ran west on Twenty-third Street, following the north sidewalk. Midway between Sixth and Seventh Avenues the maddened dog ran into the middle of the street, and after running around in a circle, darted into a group of children who had gathered in front of Proctor's Theatre to watch him.

The children ran away screaming. The youngest of the group was Joseph Nevins of 151 West Twenty-third Street, a sturdy little chap whose legs were not as active as those

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.

POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. New-Haven—4:00.

TERRACE GARDEN—Gypsy Baron—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Departure of first section of American National Pilgrimage to Rome, steamship Westernland, at 11 A. M.

—Examination in supplementary proceedings of Kate Claxton in Trial Term, Part VIII. of the Supreme Court.

—Reception to the Louisiana Rifles, Old Guard Armory, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

—Opening of the St. John's Guild Summer Hospitals.

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Are Life Belts Useless?

From The Saturday Review.

The terrible disaster to the Drummond Castle has, of course, been followed by the usual letters from Admirals and other persons who "told you so long ago," and the survivors have been interviewed ad nauseam, and their accounts embellished with much journalistic imagination. But the really important point about the accident has not, so far as we know, been dwelt upon anywhere. It is this:

All the bodies that have been recovered from the sea up till now have been found equipped with life belts, and life belts of the most modern type. One of the survivors of the catastrophe related the other day to an interviewer that when he first found himself struggling in the water he saw spots of light on the sea all around him. He could not understand it at first, but soon remembered that the life belts were of a special kind, which, as soon as they touched the water, emitted a light—of so modern a type were they.

And yet only three men survived the wreck. The question naturally arises, Of what use are the life belts if they do not help to save life? A thorough investigation of the subject is needed, and if modern life belts are useless they should at once be superseded by a more serviceable appliance.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	70	70	75
6 A. M.	69	70	75
9 A. M.	70	72	78
12 M.	78	74	82
4 P. M.	83	76	83
6 P. M.	82	74	83
9 P. M.	76	70	74
12 P. M.	73	66	70

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 77.50
Weather Bureau..... 74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 ..... 75.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years..... 73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers, followed by Clearing Weather.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS
A GOLD DOLLAR
OF THE PRESENT STANDARD
OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WELL BEGUN.

No political contest ever ended more satisfactorily to both contestants than the initial struggle of the Chicago Convention yesterday. The sound-money men put up Senator HILL for temporary Chairman in the full expectation that he would be set aside by the silver majority. The sixteen-to-one partisans submitted to the designs of the gold men like an unresisting child. They committed a fatal blunder and cheered madly over it, as though it was the decisive triumph which the novices in politics thought it was.

They could well have afforded to accept Senator HILL, gold speech and all. They could not afford to defeat him as they did. They have declared that they care nothing for the unbroken sway of the Democratic Party. They have gone out of their way to affront New-York and one of its Democratic sons. It is a good beginning. They seem to be determined to verify the frequent prediction that this would not be a Democratic Convention. If they push their arrogance to the extreme of abrogating the two-thirds rule, every genuine Democrat in the Coliseum will be free to go out if he wishes. If they adopt a 16-to-1 platform, as they certainly will, every sound-money Democrat will be compelled to abstain from further part in the convention. We judge that this course will be pursued. Certainly the Eastern men cannot take part in the ballot.

Now that the silver men have given the measure of their recklessness, the best outcome of the convention would be the nomination of the worst possible candidate, by the roughest methods and on the rottenest platform.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

While Mr. MCKINLEY is talking too much and saying too little, his running mate on the Presidential ticket in the single speech that has so far been reported says briefly and pointedly exactly what ought to be said. He wastes no time hunting for roundabout and ambiguous phrases. He uses no metaphors and goes straight to the facts. You cannot, he says, make "an honest dollar out of 53 cents' worth of silver plus a legislative fiat." He adds, what is perfectly true, that every intelligent statesman in the history of the United States has held that the only way in which gold and silver can be coined together is by strict observance of their relative market value. This value is fixed in the markets of the world, with which the relations of the United States are extensive and constantly growing.

Unless Mr. MCKINLEY shall pluck up courage, first to keep silent until he writes his letter of acceptance and second to put into that letter as plain and clear a statement in support of the gold standard as Mr. HOBART has made, all sensible men will deeply regret that the tail of the ticket was not its head.

LOOK OUT FOR THE HOUSE.

Ex-Senator INGALLS is being subjected to large quantities of pungent smoke by the voters of the district in which he seeks election to the House of Representatives. While at St. Louis, before the platform was adopted, Mr. INGALLS announced that he was in favor of bimetallism and that he proposed to return to Kansas and run for Congress on that issue. Unfortunately for him, his chief opponent on that issue is a Republican of excellent standing and wide influence, who proposes to claim the nomination, standing squarely and honestly for the maintenance of the gold standard as announced in the St. Louis platform. At latest advices the smoke was bringing tears to Mr. INGALLS's eyes and causing him vigorously to cough and splutter, but he had not been able to make up his mind clearly and definitely to state his position.

This is a representative case. All over the country, wherever the silver delusion has taken root in the Republican Party, aspirants for places in Congress have been ready to compromise with that delusion or even to adopt it. These men now find themselves in an embarrassing position. But if the leaders of the Republican Party expect to secure the support of the advocates of the gold standard among Democrats and independents, they must be as true to their platform in the Congressional nominations as in the Presidential campaign. There are serious doubts in the public mind as to the sincerity and stability of Mr. MCKINLEY's attachment to the gold standard. Men who entertain these doubts will be very apprehensive if any considerable number of Republican candidates for Congress are unsound on the currency issue. If Mr. MCKINLEY were ever so strong a man, he would need the backing of a working majority in the House of Representatives to enable him to defend the policy to which he is pledged. Unfortunately, he needs not only support, but propulsion, from his party in the House.

In the elections of November the matter of the character of candidates for Congress is quite as important as any that will be presented. It should be watched with the utmost vigilance in every district.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican State Committee has issued its call for a convention to be held at Saratoga on the 25th of August, and this may be regarded as the opening note of the State campaign. It bids fair to be a campaign in which every intelligent citizen will keep his State politics and his National politics apart. The Republicans at St. Louis in presenting to the voters of the country a fairly sound declaration on the money question joined with it a dose of statements on other subjects about as unpalatable for all but thick-and-thin supporters of their party as could be concocted and put upon their platform the candidate whom it would be the hardest for Democrats and independents to support. With the sound-money bait they invited voters irrespective of party to swallow McKinleyism and jingoism and take the candidate who stood especially for McKinleyism and for nothing else.

The Republican State Committee, in a State where the Democrats are quite as sound on the money question as the Republicans, adopted a resolution yesterday not only "indorsing" the St. Louis platform and candidates, which was to be expected, but insulting the Democracy of the State and appealing to the narrowest partisanship just when independence of partisanship is counted upon to help Republican success. The action of the committee and of Republican politicians generally clearly indicates an expectation of using the sound-money sentiment in the State for party success, not only for the National candidates, but for candidates for State offices and for the Legislature. There seems to be a belief that the Republicans can elect anybody for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and for members of the Assembly on any kind of a platform, because Democrats and independents would rather vote for MCKINLEY and HOBART, or not vote at all, than to give support to the disastrous policy of free silver coinage.

This explains why there are so many eager aspirants for the Republican nomination for Governor and why they include some of the most disreputable politicians in the party. The chances seem to be that the candidate will be some out-and-out machine politician with a scorn for everything that bears the name of reform, and that the dominant purpose, if the Legislature is controlled, will be to carry out the narrowest party policy and destroy local home rule wherever opponents of the Republican Party are in a majority.

The voters of this State who are not subservient partisans of the kind of Republicanism which this State Committee represents may as well be preparing their minds for an unusual exercise of discrimination and independence this year. If they should feel compelled not to vote against the Republican National ticket next November because the fate of sound money may depend upon it, they should see to it that their convictions on other subjects find the fullest possible expression. They should find means of supporting candidates for Congress who are sound on the tariff as well as on the currency, and candidates for State offices and for the Legislature who represent the rights and sentiments of a majority of the people and will stand for a wise and liberal State policy and for municipal reform on the basis of home rule.

The Democratic organization will have an opportunity by its State platform and its State and local nominations to invite the support of all to whom Republican methods in this State have been made distasteful and who regard the St. Louis platform and nominations, save for the sugar coating of sound money, as a revolting dose. Voters can then segregate their State politics from the National issue and make the independence of American citizenship felt. It will only require a very little trouble in the preparation of their ballots on the day of election.

HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

Madrid dispatches contain statements made in the Senate of Spain on home rule in Cuba. The leader of the "autonomist" party, Senator LABRA of Havana, made a strong speech, saying that home rule is the true means by which to quiet the island and make it a contented part of the Spanish Empire. Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS agreed to this, from his experience as Governor General. Prime Minister CANOVAS, on behalf of the ruling party and the Ministry, acquiesced, saying that the home-rule programme outlined in the Queen's speech to the Cortes will be carried out, but not till rebellion has ceased. He declined to specify the exact nature of the reforms.

This puts a different face on the situation from that presented by most publications thereon. Our Government, during our rebellion, refused all offers of mediation and all proposals for compromise, saying that before it could consider any plans at all armed resistance to its authority must cease. Having done this and enforced it, we cannot well blame Spain for assuming the same position; but she must, of course, assume also the responsibility which the American Government freely acknowledged, of being able to put down insurrection.

YALE'S DEFEAT.

It must be a very sanguine Yale man who expected that Yale would make any better showing in the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley than she has in fact made. The antecedent probabilities were all against her. Against an English undergraduate crew she would have had no inferiority of numbers to draw from, since the English undergraduate crews for Henley represent colleges and not the universities. She would have been at no disadvantage except the necessary disadvantage of a strange climate and new surroundings, which must always operate against one party or the other in an international contest. But against Leander she had the drawback of contending with more experienced and seasoned oarsmen, almost all of whom had "militated not without glory" in university races while they were in college and who had kept up their practice while they had ripened to their physical prime. This would have been more or less the case if they had had to contend with a crew of the London or the Thames Rowing Club. But it amounted to a strong handicap with Leander, because that is undoubtedly the crack rowing club of London. Since it won the Grand Challenge in 1890 it has been the natural resort of the crack oarsmen of the universities, and it has followed up its victory every year since, except last year, when the unfortunate acceptance from it of a row-over by Cornell deprived it of what all the experts thought the best chance of winning again.

Of course, we shall know better when the finals are rowed whether the victor of Yale is the best crew this year, as it has been esteemed to be. The returns of yesterday's rowing indicate that it is and also that it was hard pressed by Yale. A length and three-quarters is not a long lead at the end of such a race. But it is the time that tells the story. Whereas New College won its heat in 7:19 and First Trinity in 7:20, Leander finished in 7:14. So far as this showing goes, it indicates that Yale could have beaten the winner of either of the other heats, of which the Cambridge crew at least were pushed from start to finish and were doing all they knew.

It was very hard luck for Yale to be shut out of a fair chance of a heat by being drawn against Leander, but it was the fortune of boat racing, and there is nothing more to be said. Such an outcome is immensely more satisfactory than that of last year, in which Cornell won by a fluke from the strongest crew, to be very badly beaten by one weaker. The result of Yale's appearance at Henley, though she had only seven minutes of a losing race to pay for months of training and trouble, has been the best result that could follow an international race—and that is the promotion of international good feeling. She has been treated, not only with perfect fairness, but with generous courtesy, and she has no complaints to make. The one exception is not official, and we hope not at all representative. It is The London Field, which calls itself "the country gentleman's newspaper," and which used to have good grounds for calling itself so. This journal, it seems, has been distributing leaflets at Henley which imputed to the members or managers of the Yale crew apprehensions of unfair play which they one and all disclaim. Their disclaimer, it is clear, might have been obtained before the injurious publication instead of being elicited by it. This is the same journal which found it "ludicrous" that an American yacht club should expel from its membership a British nobleman who had brought against its members dishonoring charges which he neither could substantiate nor would retract. The "country gentleman" who approves of these two performances of his organ must have strange standards of behavior.

BUFFALO'S SANITARY TRIUMPH.

It was reported in the press dispatches of last Saturday that the death rate of the City of Buffalo for the first six months of this year had been only 11.67 per thousand. We could scarcely believe that the figures had been transmitted accurately, but an examination of the news columns of our Buffalo contemporaries proves that there was no error. The rate for the six months was 11.67. During those months the number of deaths was 1,960, as against 3,012 for the corresponding months of the year 1891, although the population of the city has been increased since that year by nearly 100,000.

The people and the Government of Buffalo may justly be proud of this very remarkable death rate, which, we think, is not equaled in any other city of the world. It is apparent that much credit for this extraordinary showing is due to the Municipal Health Department, but the most enlightened and energetic sanitary officers must have the cordial support of the people if their efforts are to be successful. Such support must have been given in Buffalo to Health Commissioner WENDE.

It is estimated that the population of Buffalo is now about 335,000; in 1890 it was 255,000. In a town of this size substantially all of the formidable sanitary problems of city life confront the health authorities. How have these been dealt with by the Government and the people of Buffalo? The [illegible] of that city enumerates the causes of the reduction of the mortality. We direct attention to some of them, as follows: Frequent examination of all lodging and tenement houses; the maintenance of a bacteriological laboratory at which free tests of all suspected cases of diphtheria and consumption may be made; the sanitary inspection of schools; a weekly examination, chemical and bacteriological, of the public water supply; the prompt reporting of contagious diseases by telephone at the expense of the city; the placarding of houses in which there are cases of diphtheria or scarlet fever; the medical and sanitary inspection of all premises exposed to infection; a health office open day and night for the reception of reports and complaints; the publication of reports concerning work done by the several bureaus; the examination of the premises of all milk dealers by sanitary officers and plumbing experts; the registration of all dairy herds from which milk is supplied to consumers, showing by the certificates of a veterinary surgeon whether the cows are free from tuberculosis; a register containing reports concerning all cases of disease on each milkman's delivery route.

We do not wish to give undue prominence to the precautions relating to the milk supply, but they should not be overlooked. Buffalo is one of the few cities in the world which have undertaken to prevent the sale of milk from "consumptive" cows to their inhabitants. It requires the dairyman, whether his herd be kept in or out of the city, to produce a certificate showing that his cows are not tuberculous. We infer, of course, that this involves the use of the tuberculin test. Other infectious diseases, as well as tuberculosis, are spread abroad by the agency of the milk supply when the milkman's water supply or premises are infected. It will be observed that in Buffalo the premises of all milk dealers are inspected, with reference to this danger to which consumers are exposed, and that the record of cases of illness along the delivery routes must give timely warning as to local epidemics of typhoid or scarlet fever caused by the sale of milk infected with the germs of these diseases.

These safeguards, which should be used in every city, have undoubtedly affected the death rate in Buffalo. We do not desire to overestimate the importance of them, as compared with other sanitary precautions, but it may be pointed out that such care with respect to the milk supply and water supply—exercised, as it is, in only a few cities—indicates clearly an exceptionally enlightened and effective administration in all branches of municipal sanitary work. We may be sure that a Health Department which displays so plainly its progressive spirit has neglected none of the other sanitary precautions with which the people of a majority of civilized cities are familiar.

There is no more profitable investment for a city, from a pecuniary point of view, than that which procures the perfection of its sanitary administration and yields such proof of intelligent effort as is furnished by Buffalo's mortality tables. The money expended in the support of that city's Health Department will be repaid a hundred times in growth and good repute due to this evidence of healthfulness and enlightened public spirit.

A SILLY ATTACK.

Nothing shows more plainly the bitterness reigning in the silver ranks than the miserable attack made by Mr. THURMAN of Ohio, degenerate son of a worthy sire, upon Mr. BLAND of Missouri. This attack is based upon the amazing charge that the wife and daughter of Mr. BLAND are members of the Roman Catholic Church. We had fondly hoped that the bigotry and stupidity of this sort of politics were confined to small men in remote districts where the influence of the common school and the force of ordinary common sense were not felt. On what possible ground Mr. BLAND could be considered unfitted for the office of President of the United States because members of his family believe in Papal infallibility, in the doctrine of purgatory, or in any other dogma of denominational religion is something that we cannot understand.

It is quite true that it is difficult to understand how Mr. BLAND's unfitness for the Presidency could in any way be exaggerated. That only renders it more ridiculous to bring against him so futile and silly an objection.

DEATH OF ESTELLE DORNEY.

The Daughter of Mr. Daly's Business Manager Dies of Brain Fever.

Miss Estelle Dorney, the only surviving daughter of Richard Dorney, business manager for Augustin Daly, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday morning of brain fever. She had been in the hospital twelve weeks, and was apparently recovering, until last Saturday, when she was prostrated by the heat and suffered a relapse, which ended in her death yesterday.

Miss Dorney was in her twenty-fifth year. She was born in Lynchburg, Va., and was graduated from the Holy Angel Academy, in Buffalo, N. Y. She was highly educated. She had visited England, France, and Germany with her father, during Mr. Daly's foreign tours, and had gained considerable knowledge and experience from these trips.

The funeral will be held at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway.

Will Not Be Ridden by Priests.

From The London Speaker.

On the very day on which Mr. Balfour announced the dropping of the Education bill in the House of Commons, the Bishops met with a severe reverse in the House of Lords. The bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, despite an earnest protest from the Archbishop of Canterbury, was carried by a majority of twenty-nine. It may be hoped that we are thus approaching the end of a prolonged and painful controversy, which has been peculiarly discreditable to those ecclesiastics who have insisted upon opposing a reform demanded by the great body of the nation and for obscure theological reasons which had no basis either in morals or in the public interest. The events of the past fortnight have established the fact that the English have no intention of allowing themselves to become a priest-ridden people.

BETTER MEN FOR OUR ARMY.

Chicago Leads in Enlistments and in the Quality of Recruits.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There is a slight but unimportant decrease in the enlistments in the army, and the present force is today about 24,400, the maximum force being 25,000. The quality of the recruits, say the War Department officials, is much better than it has been for many years. The army is securing a better class of young men year by year, and a connection with the service does not appear to carry with it the social degradation which formerly attached to it.

This may be due partly to the new system of recruiting, which allows a regiment to fill its vacancies from its own neighborhood, but it is probably directly due to the stringent rules which surround the acceptance of a recruit. Greater care is now taken in the character of an applicant than hitherto, and the candidate must exhibit recommendations from those who know something of him. Under this method the average tramp or the city "bum" cannot secure his enlistment papers.

Some of the regiments stationed in the populous districts are expected to be able to fill vacancies among their companies, but this is not always the case. It is found that the troops in New-England and those, generally, in the East, do not succeed in doing this, and are oblieed to draw on the general recruiting depots. The regiment in Chicago not only secures the most recruits, but the character of the applicants is of the best. This is accounted for by the fact that a good many young fellows, going West to strike out for themselves, become stranded in the Western metropolis and turn to the army as a safe and sure means of tiding over the period of misfortune. Some of them remain during the three years which constitute the term of enlistment, a few of them attempt to secure an officer's commission, which they are enabled to do at the end of two years' service, and others purchase their way out after a short time.

The conditions in the army are much better than they were even ten years ago. The better class of soldiers has made the service more agreeable, and there is a more congenial relationship existing between officers and men. Of course, there can never be an absolute commingling of commissioned and enlisted branches; it is necessary for the maintenance of discipline that dignity should be preserved among the officers and respect among the soldiers.

The posts now have their libraries, there is a gymnasium at every station, where, also, there is a recreation room and exchange. For the soldier who remains in the army, there is increasing pay with length of service, and, after thirty years, retirement on three-fourths pay and allowances of clothing and food.

"The army is by no means the disreputable place it was once charged with being," said an army officer. "It is really agreeable, and, I should say, preferable ni every way for a man who is doomed to manual labor all his life, with nothing to show for it at the end and very little relaxation as he goes along."

J. A. MOLLENHAUER'S YACHT BURNS

The Thelma's Naphtha Becomes Ignited and Her Great Tank Explodes.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 7.—The naphtha yacht Thelma, owned by J. Adolph Mollenhauer, the sugar refiner of Brooklyn, whose Summer home is at this place, was burned to the water's edge off Huntington Harbor this morning and sank. She is believed to be a total wreck, and may not be raised. A diver will make a survey of her and report. On board the yacht at the time of the accident were Mr. and Mrs. Mollenhauer and a crew of four men.

While the Thelma was sailing along flames burst out aft, and in a few minutes the whole stern was afire. It is supposed that, through a faulty connection, leaking naphtha became ignited. The vessel's tank contained between 200 and 300 gallons of the fluid.

There was a tug in sight at the time, and the steamer Northport was not far away. The crew, under the direction of Capt. Hendrickson, lowered the two boats of the Thelma, and made ready to leave the yacht. The tug went to the rescue, and two members of the crew, with Mr. and Mrs. Mollenhauer, rowed to meet it. The Mollenhauers were taken aboard the tug, and the boat went back to the burning yacht. All the members of the yacht's crew were then rowed to the Northport and in their boats were towed away.

The Thelma's naphtha tank blew up a short time after all had left the yacht, and the vessel soon sank. She was valued at $15,000. Nothing was saved from her.

The Thelma was enrolled in the Atlantic Yacht Club fleet. She was built this year, and went into commission in May. She was 76 feet over all and had a beam of 11 feet 6 inches. She was schooner-rigged. She was handsomely fitted up, and gave far more room for the owner and his guests than any other steam yacht of the same size, owing to the comparatively small space taken up by the motive power. The saloon was finished in white and gold and the other rooms in mahogany. The yacht had accommodations for twelve, in addition to the crew. She was very fast.

DATE FOR REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Delegates to the State Convention to be Chosen on Aug. 18.

The leaders of the organized Republican faction in this county held a caucus last night at the County Committee headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street. Edward Lauterbach, President of the County Committee, presided. There were a great number of the leaders in the Assembly districts present.

The object of the caucus was to select a day for the happening of the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention, to be held on Aug. 25. It is probable also that delegates to the Assembly Conventions will be chosen at the same time. After some discussion Aug. 18 was selected as the day upon which the primaries in this county will be held.

One of the leaders in the caucus expressed the purpose in view in selecting this date. "Where will the 'reputable element' of the Republicans, as they style themselves, be on the 18th?" he asked. "Why, at Richfield Springs and other resorts, taking their Summer vacation. They won't be on hand here to participate in the primaries to any large extent."

The Assembly Conventions will probably be held about Sept. 1. It was the opinion of the caucus that they should be held as soon after the State Convention as possible.

$125 FOR A PAPER COLLAR.

Confederate Money Is a Good Example for Free Silverites.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A striking illustration of the results of depreciated money was given to-day by Major D. W. Sanders, a prominent Louisville lawyer, who is at the Shoreham.

"It does seem queer," he said, "that men who went through the Confederate Army, as I did, would want to take any chances on a depreciated currency. One such experience ought to last at least for a generation. I remember that in January, 1865. After a good deal of trouble, I managed to get hold of a month's pay in the town of Meridian, Miss., and sallied forth to buy a pocket handkerchief.

"In the innocence of my heart I thought I might get one for the month's wages that had just come into my possession, which aggregated $162; but my hopes were speedily dashed, for the storekeeper wouldn't let the handkerchief go for less than $360, which was more than twice my cash balance.

"Then I looked around his shop for something that I needed that was inside my means, and at last concluded to trade for a paper collar, a little the worse for handling, but which, he assured me, was cheap at $125. From that day to the present I have been a believer in sound money."

Easier, but Still Absurd.

Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

A law promulgated to-day (June 24) is somewhat singularly described as being one for "rendering marriage easier." It simplifies the proofs of parental consent. The chief alteration made by it is that, whereas a man under thirty, or a woman under twenty-five, formerly had to give three successive monthly notifications to refractory parents that their consent would be dispensed with, now a single notification by a man over twenty-five or a woman over twenty-one will suffice. A month after such "acte respectueux" the marriage may be celebrated.

THIS A BANNER YEAR IN EXPORTS.

Figures for Eleven Months Show Increase in Manufactured Exports.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Another big increase in the exports of American manufactures during May makes the fiscal year 1896 the banner year in the history of American manufacturing exports. The month of May showed manufacturing exports to the amount of $22,016,999, and the eleven months ended with May show such exports to the amount of $206,591,601. This is an increase of nearly $40,000,000 over the same eleven months of 1895, and already carries the figures for the fiscal year $23,000,000 higher than any earlier year, without allowing a dollar for the exports of June.

If the month of June merely holds its own, the manufacturing exports of 1896 will be $224,000,000, or $40,000,000 higher than in any preceding year. The percentage to total exports will be more than 25 per cent., which is 2 per cent. more than in 1895 and double the percentage of manufacturing exports in 1890. The increase in manufacturing exports has been considerable in recent years. The total in 1890 was $151,102,376. The gain of $17,000,000, which appeared in 1891, was reduced $10,000,000 in each of the next two years, by reason of the high prices which prevailed here and the tendency to import rather than to export. The year 1894 witnessed a leap of manufacturing exports upward to $183,728,808, and the figures for 1895 were almost identical.

It was supposed that this movement was due to the disposition of American producers to unload goods at a sacrifice, and that it would soon come to an end. This has not been the case, and the month of May showed exports of manufactured goods to the amount of 35 per cent. of the total exports. The Republican politicians pointed out, when the increase of 1894 was discussed, that a large part of it was due to the export of mineral oils rather than highly finished manufactured products. The figures for the eleven months just closed show that the increase of $40,000,000 over 1895 is made up to the extent of only $14,000,000 of an increase in mineral oils. The other items which show an increase are such as are made with peculiar skill and at low cost by American labor and machinery. Great Britain alone shows an increase from $2,120,786 in her imports of machinery from the United States in 1895 to $3,199,265 in 1896.

The total exports of manufactures of iron and steel increased from $29,076,658 in 1895 to $37,837,678 in 1896; carriages, cars, and other vehicles, from $2,221,307 to $2,654,731; copper ingots and bars, from $12,497,815 to $16,373,429; cotton goods, from $9,578,896 to $11,175,048; electrical and scientific apparatus, from $1,718,897 to $2,318,788; builders' hardware, from $4,079,336 to $5,046,296, and paper and its manufactures, from $1,982,943 to $2,466,391.

POSTAL REGULATIONS AMENDED.

Several Changes in the Rules Governing Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Postmaster General Wilson has amended the regulations relating to free-delivery service which took effect on July 1. Free delivery is allowed in cities of 50,000 inhabitants, and may be ordered in cities having a population of 10,000 according to the last census; also in any city where the Post Office produced a gross revenue of $10,000 during the last preceding year.

To facilitate the collection and delivery of mail, the Postmaster General has authorized the use of house-to-house colleotion and delivery boxes to be supplied by residents without expense to the Post Office Department. For the present this service will be limited to the following offices: Allegheny, Penn.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; East Orange, N. J.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Joliet, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New-Orleans, La.; Portland, Me.; Richmond, Va.; St. Albans, Vt.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Toledo, Ohio; Vicksburg, Miss., and Wheeling, West Va.

In modifying the postal laws in regard to the transportation of mails by railroads the Postmaster General states that every railway company carrying the mail shall carry on any train which may run over its road, and without extra charge therefor, all mailable matter directed to be carried thereon, with the person in charge of the same. Also, to carry without specific charge, all postal supplies and Post Office Inspectors. The Postmaster General may make deductions from the pay of contractors for failures to perform service according to contract, and impose fines upon them for other delinquencies. He may deduct the price of the trip in all cases where the trip is not performed, and not exceeding three times the price if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier. Causes for which deductions will be made are failing to take from or deliver at a Post Office the mail or any part of it, or to deliver the mail into a Post Office immediately upon arrival, where the service devolves upon the railroad; suffering the mail or any part of it to become wet, lost, injured, or destroyed, or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; refusing, after demand, to convey mail by any train; leaving or putting aside mail, or any part of it, for the accommodation of passengers, baggage, express, freight, or other matter.

THE SOLDIER'S RATION OF TOBACCO.

War Department Men Would Not Be Surprised at a Protest.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The War Department people would not be surprised to encounter the protest of some reform league in the proposition to make tobacco a part of the emergency ration, which the authorities are devising for the soldier in the field.

The board which suggested the composition of this ration included five officers of experience, the President being a well-known surgeon, Major Charles Smart, of civil war experience, and reputation as a public health official. The members of the board are prepared to meet all the arguments which may be advanced against the official toleration of the weed in the army. The navy buys annually a great quantity of tobacco for the sailors, who purchase it in turn at contract price. In the case of the army should the Smart board's suggestion be adopted, as is likely, the portion of tobacco will be added to the ration without cost to the soldier, just as the fraction of bacon or of dried bread is included.

Major Smart says three of the members of the board do not use tobacco, while he himself and one other member are addicted to its use. The majority, abstainers, appreciated the esteem in which tobacco is held by those who do use it, especially in the army, and they wisely agreed to add the article to the emergency ration.

Army officers understand, better than any other class, the comfort tobacco is to the soldier on the march or in the field. The slight space and weight taken up by the portion of tobacco could not be filled with any article which would give so much satisfaction if tobacco were omitted. The War Department does not, of course, intend to encourage vicious habits or practices which break down the health and mind of the soldiers, but the use of tobacco, say the suggestions, is not injurious to that extent, and certainly is not classified as a species of viciousness on the part of its victim. The suggestion has given untold satisfaction to the soldiers, and any suggestion to omit it would create much disappointment and meet with much opposition.

It is not often that an official board takes so liberal a view as did the Smart board, and its independence is refreshing. The results of the board, as shown in the excellent report already printed in these dispatches, exhibit the wisdom of selecting for all such duty officers of experience, those who are more practical than theoretical, who are capable of taking a sensible view of conditions.

The Danger of the Hat.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A street-car conductor was speaking the other day of accidents and their causes. Said he: "In all my long experience as a railroad man I have found that hats have been the cause of the majority of accidents which result fatally. It is illustrated every day around the streets. A man when he jumps off a car or suddenly steps into a slight hole in the street will immediately grab at his

CHEERED BY THE BRITONS

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY IN LONDON.

The Streets Crowded with People to Greet the American Soldiers—Received by the Honorable Artillery Company of London—Given a Grand Banquet, at Which the Prince of Wales and Many Distinguished Guests Were Present.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Upward of 20,000 persons crowded the landing stage and the adjoining streets when the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston landed from the steamer Servia, and cheered the visitors repeatedly and with enthusiasm.

Instead of marching to the Lime Street Station, the company hastened to the Riversido Station, in order to catch a special train, which left at 4:50 P. M., so that they might arrive in London in time to attend the banquet which was given in their honor this evening. A deputation of the Honourable Artillery Company, whose guest the Boston company will be during their visit, and the municipal authorities of Liverpool gave the visitors a hearty welcome. Among those who have accepted invitations to the banquet in London to-night are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British forces; Field Marshal Lord Roberts, commanding the forces in Ireland; Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Governor of the Royal Hospital, at Chelsea; Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister, and all the members of his Cabinet; ex-Premier Lord Rosebery, and most of the leading statesmen of Great Britain.

LONDON, July 7.—The trip from Liverpool to this city was uneventful, but upon the arrival of the Americans here at 8:45 o'clock to-night they were the recipients of a remarkable spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm. The streets around the station in Euston Square, the London terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway, over which the special train of the Americans came, were blocked with people who were wildly desirous of getting a glimpse of the celebrated American artillery company. Many of the railway employes were fully as anxious as the outside crowd to see the visitors, and climbed upon the roofs of cars standing in the station to obtain a view of them.

The train was drawn by two engines decked with American flags. As it rolled into the station the crowd that had assembled greeted it with loud and prolonged cheering. The fine band of the London Honourable Artillery Company was waiting in the station and as the Americans alighted, they were greeted with the strains of "Yankee Doodle." A number of the officers of the London organization were present to meet their guests. It had been arranged that the Americans should march to the armory of the Honourable Artillery Company, but the hour at which they arrived was so late that this plan was abandoned, and the waiting crowds were, therefore, greatly disappointed. Thirty private omnibuses had been secured, and in these the visitors were driven to the armory. The crowd was so dense for some distance along the route that it was impossible for the horses to go faster than a walk.

The reception extended to them by the crowd was, without doubt, more enthusiastic than was ever before given to Americans in this city. As the omnibuses passed along they were followed by continuous cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. From the windows of houses along the route women waved shawls and other articles of apparel.

The Americans were apparently delighted with the warmth of their reception, and their features were wreathed in smiles as they heard the welcoming of the London crowd. They took off their helmets and bowed repeatedly in response to the salutations offered them, and finally they returned the cheers of the British. There is not the slightest doubt that the visitors will become extremely popular, and everything possible will be done to make their visit a memorable one.

The banquet was given at the Armory House, Finsbury, the headquarters of the London company. The Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, Lieutenant Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company, presided. There were present about 400 guests, including Lieut. Commander William S. Cowles, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy; Gen. Patrick A. Collins, the American Consul General at London; Admiral Sir Francis McCintock, and Major Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, in addition to those above named as having accepted invitations.

Toasts were offered to the Queen, the President of the United States, and the Prince of Wales, and were drunk with all the honors. The Earl of Denbigh then proposed a toast to the American guests, whom he warmly welcomed. He said that he hoped their visit to England would inaugurate an epoch of peace and stanchest friendship.

Col. Henry Walker, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, made an eloquent response, in which he spoke of the kinship of the Americans and British, and referred to their standing shoulder to shoulder in the march of civilization.

SPAIN MEANS REFORM IN CUBA.

Prime Minister Canovas So Declares to the Cortes.

By Cable to The New-York Times.

MADRID, July 7.—Prime Minister Canovas, replying to Mr. Labra, the leader of the Cuban Home Rulers in the Cortes, said:

"In granting liberal concessions to Cuba, the Government will go as far as the safety of Spanish sovereignty will admit as soon as the present feeling of national distrust, which is neither superstitious nor excessive, but well grounded, will permit without imperiling Spanish dominion."

Again, he stated: "I do not retract one word of the statements and pledges contained in her Majesty's message to the Cortes, as the Government does not feel that the distrust of which I spoke will prevent it from implanting in the Island of Cuba all the reforms in administration that may be practicable and desired by the inhabitants."

And lastly, after setting forth the ingratitude and lack of good faith of the insurgents and their leaders toward Spain, he said: "I will not attempt, however, to excite rancours, for, in spite of all, the loyal inhabitants of Cuba deserve all the reforms that may be compatible with the safety of our sovereignty."

Gen. Martinez Campos expressed his approval of the essential points of the Prime Minister's speech, and the Government is satisfied of his sincerity. The only point of difference consists in the fact that the General thinks it advisable that the Government announce the intended reforms, so that the people may know them, while it might reserve the right to apply them until peace shall have been restored, while the Prime Minister considers this course prejudicial, inasmuch as the publication of the reforms in advance might provoke discussion and strife, and impair the effectiveness of the projected régime.

The answer proposed by Prime Minister Canovas to the Queen's speech was approved in the Senate on the 4th of July by a vote of 117 against 56, Gen. Martinez Campos voting in the affirmative.

Señor Labra, in his speech in behalf of the Autonomist, or Home Rule, Party, said: "From all I have seen and heard, I have come to the conclusion that if the Cuban Party will accellerate its course a little, there will be reason to hope that in a very short time we shall see colonial autonomy established as a pracical fact and as one of the institutions of this Government."

CHALLENGED TO FIGHT A DUEL.

A Cuban Correspondent Offends a Spanish Officer.

HAVANA, July 7.—Gen. Bradley Johnson, a New-York newspaper correspondent here, has been challenged to fight a duel by a returned Spanish military officer, who was offended by remarks in Gen. Johnson's published correspondence about the Spanish Army. The chalenger finds himself in a somewhat ridiculous position, as the officers in active service refuse to recognize him as their champion.

Gen. Johnson, who as an ex-officer of the Confederate Army has seen much of war, is in no wise troubled over the vaporings of the self-constituted champion of the honor of Spanish officers. He says that, if his statements are such as to render necessary a meeting on the field of honor, he is perfectly will ng to fight when the proper person to meet him is decided upon. The incident is the main topic of conversation at the clubs and cafés, but it is believed that it will not lead to a duel.

News was received here to-day that unknown parties have burned the Santa Barbara Estate, near Baro, Province of Matanzas. The estate is owned by Señor Manuel Coronado, editor of La Discusion. The damage is estimated at $300,000.

THE MAJESTIC'S RAPID TRIP.

She Reaches Queenstown in Six Days From New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The Majestic arrived here at 6:30 o'clock to-night from New-York for Liverpool.

The Majestic, on this voyage, has made a very fast run. She sailed from New-York on July 1, passing over Sandy Hook Bar at 1:30 o'clock P. M. and probably passed the lightship about 1:50 o'clock P. M. The time of passage of the Majestic on the present trip will approximate six days. Her best previous eastward passage was 5 days 23 hours and 16 minutes, made in September, 1890.

Victory Over the Matabeles.

BULAWAYO, July 7.—On Sunday last British troops made an attack upon the Matabele position at Theba Imamba and were repulsed. They made another attack upon the place on Monday and were successful in capturing the native stronghold and driving the defenders away. The Matabele loss was 100 killed, and the British loss was 23 killed or wounded.

Vice Consul General in Paris.

PARIS, July 7.—Mr. Edward P. McLean, United States Deputy Consul General, has succeeded Mr. C. Shropshire as Vice Consul General here. Mr. McLean will be succeeded as Deputy Consul General by Mr. H. T. Smith.

Cholera Among British Troops.

CAIRO, July 7.—Since Saturday cholera has made its appearance among the British troops at Wady Halfa. Four new cases and four deaths from the disease are reported.

CISNEROS CONFESSES TOO.

The "President" of the "Republic of Cuba" Confirms Maceo's Confession.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A correspondent lately called attention in your columns to the confession by Maceo, the Cuban rebel leader, that the rebellion in Cuba cannot succeed unless the United States interferes in its behalf.

Now comes the Marquis of Santa Lucia, an aged, feeble man, whom the rebels have made their figurehead. He signs a proclamation as Mr. Cisneros, (his family name,) "President of the Republic of Cuba," and lets the men around him send it out as from him, saying in effect that the rebels are not fighting for independence, but for annexation to the United States!

Here is another confession, this time by the nominal head of the rebellion, which confirms that of Maceo. The "President" of the rebel "republic" disclaims any desire for independence, and appeals to us for aid. He admits that to fight for independence is hopeless, and puts on us the responsibility of deciding whether the rebellion shall succeed.

Why should we take such a responsibility? We have not time now to manage our own affairs.

When the rebels in Texas made themselves independent of Mexico, without our help, and asked for annexation, it was time then for us to think of it. Had they asked us to assist them in overthrowing the then government of Texas, we would have refused. GOTHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1896.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton.

—ALBEMARLE—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy.

—MARLBOROUGH — Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Mississippi.

—ASTOR HOUSE—Major Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army.

—PARK AVENUE—Lieut. W. P. Potter of the United States Naval Academy.

—WALDORF—Major Gen. Blundell of the British Army and Capt. McElhinny of India.

—HOLLAND HOUSE—Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica; Lord George Fitzgerald of England, and Mrs. J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania.

—MURRAY HILL—Timothy Dwight, President of Yale University; Judge George F. Danforth of Rochester, the Hon. W. F. North of London, Judge J. G. Woerner of St. Louis, John W. Midgley of Chicago, and Mason Bey of Egypt.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—The Fall and Winter season at Koster & Bial's Music Hall will be begun Sept. 7. Among the people who have been engaged are Cissy Fitzgerald, the Jordan family, aerialists; Eugene Stratton, negro songs in white face; Mlle. Diamantine, chanteuse excentrique; Lavater's dog orchestra; the three sisters Macarte, wire performers; Lent Noble, ventriloquist; Griffin and Dubois, knockabout comedians; John Claremont's trained pigs, donkeys, and other animals; and the five Jewetts, acrobats.

—When Manager Charles Frohman sat down to breakfast at the Waldorf yesterday his mail was handed to him. There were 162 letters and telegrams from actors and actresses, containing applications for positions in his companies. When he reached his office in the Empire Theatre, huge stacks of letters covered his desk. They were nearly all applications for positions. This was caused by the published statement that Mr. Frohman would engage 100 additional people for his forces.

—H. A. Covell yesterday engaged a complete outfit of attractions for the Brockton (Mass.) fair, which will open Sept. 30. Among them are the Dunham family, Zazelle and Vernon, Frederico Loyal, Ena Bertoldi, the Mexican Zamora family, Carpos brothers, the Nelson sisters, the Kawamura Japanese troupe, George Kill, B. F. Hammond, the Neapolitan troupe, and others.

—Mrs. Beaumont Packard and William Morris are getting up an open-air performance of "As You Like It," which will be given at Newport July 22. Negotiations are being made with Henry E. Dixey, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Robert Mantell, Maude Winter, Etta Hawkins, Effie Ellsler, Sadie Martinot, and Marie Wainwright to appear in the cast.

—Under an arrangement with A. M. Palmer his old success of "Jim the Penman" will be sent out next season by D. A. Banta. Agnes Booth's old part in the play will be assumed by Miss Marie Edith Rice, and one or two members of the original cast will be engaged. The season of the company will open Aug. 31 at Norfolk, Va.

—The sale of boxes and seats for the all-star cast performance of "Patience" at the Herald Square Theatre next Friday night has been most successful. Nixon & Zimmerman of Philadelphia paid $75 for a box, as did Manager Max Bileman of "The Heart of Maryland." Lillian Swain has been added to the cast.

—E. L. Bloom is arranging the tour of Bancroft, the magician, throughout the United States. His magic will be in five acts, and, it is said, will have the continuity of a drama. There will be scenic and spectacular effects, and a company of twenty-four actors.

—Frank Perley received a cablegram from Robert Hilliard, in London, yesterday stating that he had bought the American rights for "The Mummey," and had sold to George Edwardes the English rights for his comedy "Lost—Twenty-four Hours."

—Henry Greenwall of New-Orleans, the veteran Director of the Southern circuit of theatres, with Mrs. Greenwall, will spend the Summer as guests of Manager William Hayden of Stuart Robson's company, at his cottage near the Highlands of Navesink.

—John H. Martin, who was business manager for "Judd'nhead Wilson," has been seriously ill at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Indianapolis. He has recently been removed from the hospital to his home, which is in the same city.

—Marie Ray, who is known as the premiere step dancer of England, and Frederick Halter, a popular English eccentric comedian, arrived from London Sunday by the steamship Massachusetts.

COMING EVENTS.

—Centennial celebration of Alois Senefelder's anniversary, 12 St. Mark's Place, Saturday afternoon and evening, under auspices of the New-York Litho-Artists' Association.

—Summernight festival, Court Chelsea, No. 59, F. of A., Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, July 15.

—Business Women's Auxiliary of the Women's National Republican Association picnic, Saturday afternoon, Bronx Park.

—Public hearing by Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen regarding street cars' speed at curves, 1 P. M. Monday.

Four-Track Drawbridges.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of July 5 I noticed an article mentioning the fact that the only four-track drawbridge in the world was at Norwalk, Conn., and I beg to inform you that this is a mistake, for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is about to open a four-track draw across the Harlem River.

G. C. VER PLANCK.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1896.

MR. COWEN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

What He Might Do if There Were No Election by the People.

From The Baltimore American.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—John K. Cowen of Baltimore, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and co-receiver at the present time, may become one of the foremost names in American history as the result of the convention about to meet here. The true inwardness of the action of the Republican Senators from the sage-brush States at St. Louis is gradually becoming clear. These gentlemen deliberately planned their walk-out at St. Louis months in advance of their action. By the nomination of Mr. Teller at this convention, or by his nomination at St. Louis by the Populists during the latter part of this month, they believe the Republican and the Democratic vote can be so badly split up next November that no candidate will control a majority of the Electoral College. It would require the votes of twenty-three Republican States to elect Mr. McKinley. The free-silver Republicans have every reason to believe that the Republicans of the present House could not muster the necessary twenty-three votes of State delegations, and a dead-lock would ensue. Then, as they figure, the Senate would proceed to elect the Vice President. The free-silver Vice President elected by the Senate would be at the Capitol ready to assume the vacant Presidency, and thus the country would be under the rule of a free-silver President.

But there is a contingency which Senators Pettigrew, Dubois, Cannon, and the rest have not considered. There is in the House one State which is tied. The Maryland delegation stands three Democrats and three Republicans. Hence, under normal circumstances, the State of Maryland would lose its vote. Now, John K. Cowen is one of the three Democratic Representatives from Maryland. If the election is thrown into the House and Mr. Cowen votes with his two Democratic colleagues, then Maryland's vote is lost, and the plan of the sage-brush schemers is successful. But is it possible that Mr. Cowen may rise to the height of patriotism which the occasion requires? He is on the matter of the money question a Republican when to be a silver man means to be a Democrat and to be a gold man means to be a Republican. Mr. Cowen's affiliations and connections in the past and in the future are with the advocates of sound money. He has no future political ambitions. It may lie in John K. Cowen's hands to cast his vote for William McKinley, and thereby add the vote of Maryland to the Republican column in the House, and thus make the twenty-third State to secure the election of McKinley and the defeat of the free-silver schemers.

THE SEA SERPENT OF THE PACIFIC.

The Uncanny Monster Now Being Exhibited in Tacoma.

From The Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

The sea serpent that has been brought to Tacoma for exhibition is the one captured in Hood's Canal, June 5, by R. E. McClean and W. J. Kennedy, two fishermen. It is a formidable looking monster, 7 feet 2 inches long. It has the body of a snake, the head of a dog, and the fangs of a tiger, and, aside from one killed at the same place and one now on board the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross, caught some time ago, its like has never before been encountered in the waters of the Pacific.

The body of the sea serpent is spotted and ribbed like that of a rattlesnake. Its movements are serpentine in character. It is about as thick as a man's thigh at the neck, gradually tapering to a point at the tail. The under jaw is wrinkled and heavy, and from the general build of the monster, it must be capable of exerting tremendous strength in its native element. It has a sonorous exhibit in that, having a dorsal fin the entire length of its vertebrae, while underneath is a similar fin, extending from the stomach to the tail.

McClean and Kennedy were fishing for black bass when the monster was caught. They were near the mouth of the Humimi River, at Chase's Rock, where a ledge drops straight down in the water about 150 feet deep. Minnows were being used for bait. Three weeks before Kennedy had caught one of the same species at the same place, but it made such a fight when hauled into the boat that it had to be killed.

When fishing there on June 5 a female of the strange species seven feet two inches long was first hooked. Her struggles attracted the attention of the male, which rose to the surface and attacked the boat. It had to be struck on the head repeatedly with an oar before it could be handled. An oar was snapped in two by his powerful jaws in a second, and a steel gaff, which was thrust through his gill into the mouth, was bit almost in two. So deeply was it indented that when taken from his mouth it was easily pulled in two by one of the fishermen.

After being hooked the animal was towed to shore, where, after a desperate struggle, the fishermen succeeded in dragging it up on the beach. A rope 100 feet long was passed through the opening in the head corresponding to the gills of a fish, and in this manner the serpent was kept in captivity for some time.

The male, which was six feet nine inches long, died from the effects of the blows necessary to subdue him, but the carcass is being kept on ice. An examination of its stomach revealed the presence of a quantity of kelp, showing that the monsters are at least partly herbivorous reptiles, like some species of snakes. This would naturally follow, as each of the serpents caught possess a quantity of heavy molars, in addition to the long, sharp incisors, or flesh-tearing teeth. These latter are partly curved, and give them a most ferocious look when the mouth is opened. Back of the gills are two small side fins, about three inches long.

The sea serpent was exhibited at Seattle and visited by thousands. While there it was taken every night to a trap box in the bay and kept alive in that manner. At first it would fight viciously when taken out, but it has gradually grown tamer.

After being exhibited here it will probably be taken to California, where David Starr Jordan, the famous ichthyologist of Stanford University, will be requested to study it with a view to its proper classification.

Fisherman McClean says that such a monster swimming alongside of a rowboat with raised head would turn the oldest and bravest fisherman's hair gray. The sea monster excited such interest on Hood's Canal that settlers walked from one to a dozen miles to see it.

A New Test for Credulity.

Paris Dispatch to The London Standard.

It is now some time since the Parisians last heard of Mlle. Couëdon, the prophetess, of the Rue de Paradis; and if the information received by the Petit Journal from Rodez is to be credited, she has now been surpassed by a child of nine years, named Paulin Delpont, living at La Roque, near St. Affrique, in the Aveyron.

This boy, who only knows the dialect of his province, and has received no education whatever, is described as speaking pure French, and even Latin, when he has his fits of inspiration, and he is also said to have made most curious prophecies. He declares that he has seen numerous apparitions, and especially the spirits of St. Amans, St. Joseph, and St. Paulin.

What seems to be the most curious circumstance is his alleged ability to guess secrets, and to discover hidden things. Thus he is credited with having discovered the place where the bells of the old Church of St. Amans were buried. He indicated the spot, and declared that in digging two skeletons would first be found, and that below them the bells would be discovered. The excavation was commenced, with the result that two skeletons were unearthed. The digging is now continuing with ardor, the expectation of finding the bells. People from the surrounding country are flocking in thousands to La Roque.

To Represent Canadian Pacific.

George Olds, the General Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, has been selected to represent that road in the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Wax-Candle Makers Combine.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—Three-fourths of the wax candles used in the United States are made in Syracuse. The three firms which make them, Francis Baumer, Miller & Hoffman, and Eckerman & Will, have combined in a stock company with $750,000 capital. The combine expects to have a practical monopoly of the wax-candle market.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Stock List Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday added $2,500,000 first mortgage sterling coupon bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad to the general list.

—D. B. Robinson, the newly elected President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, has appointed his son J. E. Robinson his private secretary.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

BLAND IS IN THE LEAD

Continued from Page 1.

the vote for Hill and Daniel indicates a large majority eventually over the necessary two-thirds.

The silver programme is merely to drift with the current. The leaders want to carry through the silver plank of the platform, secure the votes of Nebraska, Michigan, and South Dakota, and then let the delegates fight for the candidate.

The caucus idea has not been abandoned, but is held in abeyance until a possible dead-lock occurs.

WANT TELLER NOMINATED.

Populists Give the Free-Silver Democrats a Bit of Advice.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Representatives of the People's Party have issued an address to the free-silver Democrats, warning them that they cannot expect to carry the forthcoming election without Populist aid, and that if such aid is desired, the only way to command it is by nominating Henry M. Teller on a straight sixteen-to-one platform. The address, in part, is as follows:

Upon the eve of action by the Democratic National Convention about to assemble at the City of Chicago, we find the situation such that we deem it proper to address all friends of free-silver coinage and financial reform in the United States.

As members of the People's Party, we have occupied the position merely of careful observation and we have not attempted nor shall we attempt to dictate to the Democratic National Convention; but as large numbers of persons, many of them delegates to that convention, are assuming to express the opinion that the People's Party and other advocates of free-silver coinage should accept the nominees of the Democratic Convention and join to elect the same upon a Democratic platform, we desire to express our views upon this subject not as binding upon the People's Party, but as expressive of what we believe to be its sentiment.

Four years ago at Omaha the People's Party, among other reforms, demanded the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, full legal tender for all debts, independently of any other nation. We were then told by the Democratic and Republican Parties that this was an economic error. The People's Party thus became and has remained the logical united party for free silver. The Republican Party has persisted in its policy for a gold standard, thereby alienating a large portion of its former adherents.

The Democratic Party is divided, with a majority of its delegates favoring the Populist doctrine as to free-silver coinage, while a powerful minority, representing great Democratic States, absolutely refuses to consent to such a policy, and its present Administration, with all its patronage, is in rabid hostility to the cause of free silver, and will exert its vast power to defeat a free-silver candidate.

The Democratic Party therefore meets in National Convention under most extraordinary circumstances. It cannot at this time be surprised to find that a vast number of people look with distrust upon mere platform profession. The cause of free-silver coinage is the people's cause. It requires for success against the mighty powers opposing it the votes of millions of men who have not acted with the Democratic Party. How, then, can that party, at a time when it is by hopeless division more weak and impotent than ever before, undertake this gigantic task in the narrow spirit of straight party action?

If it expects the co-operation of the millions who are outside of its ranks, it is bound to prove by its action the importance of this cause above the narrow plane of a mere platform effort.

If the Democratic Party expects to overcome the distrust which the present Administration has earned for it, now is the time to prove its sincerity.

There is a candidate upon whom the votes of all friends of free silver can be united, if all those who have the cause at heart will yield something of their extreme partisanship and place the cause first, and complete party success second. He is a candidate who, having given more than twenty years to a devoted struggle for this cause and for financial reform, has shown that he can put his devotion to his principles above all party ties or party success.

He stepped out of his party when it declared for the single gold standard, and, standing as he does untrammeled by party affiliations and devoted to the cause which the Democratic Party now, by a majority, declares the supreme question of the hour, he, above all men, becomes the logical candidate upon whom all who love this cause can unite. He is able, competent, tried, true, earnest, reliable, and can be triumphantly elected.

We feel confident that the People's Party is willing to open the path to a union upon Henry M. Teller, and if this rational, patriotic opportunity for certain success be rejected by the Democratic Convention in the determination to seek complete partisan success, regardless of an open path to victory, then we call the true friends of the cause to witness that the responsibility rests upon those who reject this opportunity, and that it is conclusive proof that we who have championed this cause for years, who are united in its support, are its safe defenders and will carry it to success.

Whatever may be our individual wishes in the premises, we are forced to say, after an earnest endeavor to inform ourselves about the sentiment of the People's Party of the country at large, that that party cannot be induced to indorse a candidate for President who has not severed his affiliations with the old political parties.

The address is signed by H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois and many representatives.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Senator White for Chairman—An Attack on the Sergeant at Arms.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Committee on Permanent Organization met after the adjournment of the convention. Gen. E. B. Finley of Ohio was elected Chairman, J. P. Brown of Georgia Secretary, and Dr. W. E. Webb of Missouri Sergeant at Arms. After the organization of the committee had been effected it was supposed that action would be taken upon the selection of the permanent officers of the convention. It was the intention of the silver men at once to act upon the permanent Chairmanship of the convention, and they expected some one representing the silver leaders to be there to indicate what was desired to be done. This did not turn out to be the case, however, and some of the gold men urged that the vote be at once taken. The silver men feared that this was a case of Greeks bearing gifts, and moved a recess of five minutes, during which they retired by themselves and held a short caucus.

Senators Harris and White and ex-Congressman Bryan were talked of for permanent Chairman. A committee of five members, consisting of George C. Gilbert of Kentucky, J. E. Fenton of Washington, James V. Coleman of California, Ed Carmack of Tennessee, and John M. Duncan of Texas was appointed to confer with the silver leaders and the Bimetallic League for the purpose of selecting the proper Chairman and guiding the silver men of the full committee.

A recess until evening was taken. The subcommittee had a consultation with the silver leaders, and a slate was ready when the full committee reassembled at the Sherman House at 8 P. M.

The slate was a surprise. Instead of the veteran Isham G. Harris of Tennessee, who had been conceded to be the probable choice, Senator Stephen M. White of California was substituted for Chairman. The only reason mentioned for the change was that members thought it undesirable to have both the presiding officers from the Southern States.

George C. Gilbert of Kentucky placed Senator White's name in nomination and briefly presented his special qualifications for the office.

Gordon Wood of New-Hampshire moved to make Senator Hill of New-York the choice of the committee. A roll call was taken and the vote resulted in the selection of Senator White by 33 to 6.

The six States which voted for Senator Hill were Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey.

A significant feature of the meeting was the absence of F. R. Coudert, representing New-York, and James Aldis of Connecticut. Four other States and Territories were not represented. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska was in the committee room some time, and there was considerable talk in his absence about making him the permanent Chairman of the convention. At the suggestion of his friends, however, his name has not been presented, for the reason that he might be a candidate for President before the convention.

Thomas J. Cogan of Cincinnati was the choice of the committee for Secretary of the convention. This office was supposed to have been picked out for Major Towles, the aged but energetic Secretary of the Bimetallic Committee, but he did not muster enough votes at the time when they counted.

Sergeant at Arms Martin was the object of some sharp criticism, and an effort was made by half a dozen radical silver members, whose names were withheld, to "turn him down" and recommend another person for permanent Sergeant at Arms. The six men so voted when the question took the form of a resolution, and when they were defeated it was announced that they reserved the right to bring in a minority report, recommending the removal of Col. Martin.

The chief complaint is that Col. Martin did not prove himself capable of handling the convention efficiently, either before or after the convention to-day, and that 3,000 empty seats were partly the result of his peculiar methods and theories.

R. F. Gordan of Iowa, James Aldis of Connecticut, and James V. Coleman of California were appointed a committee to notify Senator White of his selection. The following were also chosen convention officers: L. D. Breckenridge, Chicago, First Assistant Secretary; Ted Pollard of Missouri, Assistant Reading Secretary; E. D. Wade of Tennessee, Reading Clerk, and Nat R. Walker of Florida, Assistant Reading Clerk.

MAKING A PLATFORM.

A Sub-Committee Selected to Frame Party Utterances.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Committee on Resolutions met shortly after 9 o'clock at the Palmer House. Senator Stephen M. White of California was chosen Chairman by acclamation. He was called to the door an instant after, and met the committee representing the Committee on Permanent Organization, which notified him of his selection as permanent Chairman of the convention. He went back into the committee room and announced the necessity of making a change in the Chairmanship. Thereupon Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the silver steering committee, and the man most generally spoken of as the Chairman of the next National Committee, was chosen to succeed Mr. White.

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas of Colorado that a sub-committee of nine be appointed, with Senator Jones of Arkansas as its Chairman, to construct a platform and report to the full committee to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. McDermott of New-Jersey offered an amendment which provided that this sub-committee be authorized to prepare the entire platform with the exception of the financial plank, and that that be disposed of by the full committee.

Mr. McDermott is a sound-money man, and in a short but aggressive speech declared that he did not want the financial plank constructed by any sub-committee for the reason that existing conditions demanded as much publicity as possible in the discussion of financial questions. He was vigorous in his protest against what he knew would be the action of the committee, and intimated that the Democrats of New-Jersey and the East could not, or would not, support a free-silver coinage platform.

Mr. McDermott's speech was construed by the silver men of the committee as a threat that he would bolt the silver nominee, and Senator White of California replied to that threat in energetic fashion. Among other things, Mr. White said that he, for one, would never dare to go into a National Convention whose final edict he intended to repudiate.

"He," said Mr. White, referring to Mr. McDermott, "has never learned that the Constitution of his country made silver equal with gold and the money of the land. Is he astonished that that Constitution shall be upheld? If he believes it is necessary to the perpetuation of Democracy that he must lie down to the tyrannical power of gold, let him go."

In some portions of his argument Senator White was especially severe in his condemnation of what was construed to be Mr. McDermott's threat, and his high-pitched voice was at time plainly heard echoing through the halls above the noise and confusion of the crowd.

Further remarks were made by Mr. Harrison of Connecticut in favor of the amendment, and by Mr. Jones of New-Mexico on the other side. The debate gave promise of continuing indefinitely and of causing some feeling. Mr. Reagan of Texas effectually put a stop to this discussion by moving the previous question on the motion to appoint a sub-committee.

Does the previous question extend to the committees of the convention?" quietly asked Senator Vilas of the Chairman of the committee, with ill-disguised astonishment.

"Yes," said Senator Jones, and as he made his reply a smile stole over the face of every member of the committee familiar with parliamentary procedure. The ruling of the Chair was final, and, by a vote of 26 yeas to 14 nays, the previous question was put. The motion to appoint the sub-committee, as originally intended, was then carried by a viva voce vote.

The sub-committee consists of the following gentlemen: Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman; Senators Cockrell of Missouri, George of Mississippi, Gray of Delaware, Hill of New-York, Tillman of South Carolina, Mr. Russell of Massachusetts, Mr. Worthington of Illinois, and Mr. Owens of Indian Territory. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin was first named, but withdrew, and suggested the substitution of Mr. Russell. This committee was instructed to report to the full committee to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and after some further discussion at 11 o'clock the full committee adjourned and the sub-committee went into executive session.

The desire of the committee to shut off protracted debate was made manifest when a motion was made to allow any member desiring to submit a platform plank five minutes in which to discuss the plank. It was promptly voted down, members being requested informally to leave their proposed planks with the Chairman. This resulted in unloading upon the table a very large variety of planks, chief among them being contributions on the financial, tariff, and Cuban questions.

A delegation, representing the National Woman's Suffrage Association, requested permission to be heard, but the sub-committee declined to hear any one on any subject, and gave strict orders to its Sergeant at Arms that its proceedings must not be interrupted.

Just before the committee went into executive session, Senator Hill made the statement that in all probability, there would be a great deal of discussion and a very careful consideration of the proposed financial plank. He expects the sub-committee to be in session several hours, and hopes, through argument, that will be advanced, that a conservative policy will be pursued and a modification of the original intention of the silver leaders agreed to.

On the other hand Senators Jones and Tillman make the positive assertion that the financial plank shall declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the specific ratio of 16 to 1, in language that cannot be misunderstood, and as tersely expressed as it is possible for the committee to formulate it.

Senator White of California submitted to the committee the following, which he believes will be adopted:

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Senator White returned at midnight and was closeted with the sub-committee for a few minutes. He afterward stated, in answer to a question, that the financial plank would be agreed upon before a great while. This was confirmed shortly after midnight by Senator Hill, who appeared at the door for a moment and stated that there would be two reports on the money resolution. At that time the silver members of the sub-committee were in conference upon the text of the resolution, there being some changes in form suggested which they desired to discuss.

It was said by others of the members that the sub-committee was making but slow progress, the discussion so far having been confined to the money plank, the only thing, he said, there was to really evoke discussion.

It is said that the money plank, instead of being a short, sharp declaration, will be the long part of the platform, but, of course, will demand free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The tariff plank, it is reported, will declare that the present is a Democratic tariff law, and will be only a brief statement upon the subject.

BLAND GETS TENNESSEE.

Teller's Friends Working on Southern Delegations.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Under the unit rule Tennessee's twenty-four votes will be cast for Bland. The vote to-night in caucus was: Bland, 13; Boies, 10. Senator Harris absent.

The delegations of North and South Carolina met together to-night and gave a hearing to Senator Pettigrew and Representative Towne, who presented arguments in favor of the nomination of Senator Teller. The two delegations listened to the arguments, but took no action.

The friends of Bland later addressed the delegations from the two Carolinas separately. No decision as to which candidate these States would support has been reached.

TWO-THIRDS RULE IN ABEYANCE.

A Proposition to Continue Temporary Rules Voted Down.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Committee on Rules met this evening and organized by electing J. B. Richardson of Tennessee Chairman and F. B. Carter of Florida Secretary. H. D. Money of Mississippi offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of five to draw up an order of business for the convention, and to report in half an hour.

Francis M. Scott of New-York moved, as a substitute, that the rules of the temporary organization be recommended to govern the permanent organization. These rules were the same as those adopted by the last National Convention and those of the Fifty-third Congress, so far as they apply. The proposition of Mr. Scott was not agreed to. The silver men fought shy of it for the reason that it was proposed by a gold man, and they desired to be in a position to report further on the rules and order of business whenever such report would be deemed necessary by the majority.

Mr. Scott's substitute was voted down by 25 to 9, the 9 representing the gold element in the committee.

Mr. Money's resolution was then adopted. No change was made in thte representation accorded to the Territories, which the silver men talked of increasing from two to six in each Territory. The Chair appointed Messrs. White of Michigan, Maguire of California, Money of Mississippi, Hamilton of Massachusetts, and Richardson of Tennessee, as a sub-committee to draw up an order of business.

No action was taken regarding the two-thirds rule, but it is understood that the question will come up to-morrow morning.

SOMNAMBULIST KILLS HIMSELF.

Nathan Shelton Walks Through a Second-Story Window.

Nathan Shelton, formerly Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and who was prominently identified with a nmber of Western financial enterprises, died yesterday morning at his boarding house, 50 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, from the effects of falling from the window of his room, on the second floor, to the sidewalk.

It is believed that he walked out of the window in his sleep, as he was a somnambulist. Mr. Shelton had a son in Brooklyn. His wife is visiting friends in Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Shelton spent Monday evening with his friend, J. F. Burnham, at Ulmer Park, and returned to his boarding house about midnight. He retired to his room, and about 2:45 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Tice, the landlady, heard a peculiar noise on the sidewalk. She went to the window and saw Mr. Shelton lying there. She awakened the other boarders and they carried Mr. Shelton into the house and summoned an ambulance, but before it arrived he died. His skull was fractured.

The windows of Mr. Shelton's room were open. They are set low, and the belief was general among his friends that he walked out. His son took charge of the body, and Mrs. Shelton was notified of her husband's death.

Mr. Shelton was born in Jamaica, L. I., forty-seven years ago. He went to the West when a young man and settled in Nebraska. He became interested in railroads and was one of the original promoters of the Union Pacific Railway, of which he became Treasurer when Jay Gould secured control of it. His home was in Omaha. He was President of the Midland Guarantee and Trust Company, Omaha, and of the Water Supply Company of Freeport, Ill. His Summer residence was at Annapolis. His son is a graduate of the Naval Academy there.

Mr. Shelton came East a year ago and opened offices at 44 and 46 Broadway, this city. He had recently arranged to exchange his Annapolis home for a home in Third Street, near

HASTINGS HAS GONE LAME

THE FAMOUS BELMONT COLT INJURED IN HIS EXERCISE.

May Not Start in the Realization Stakes Saturday—John G. Heckscher Turned Down in the Coney Island Club Management—"Plunger" Riley Grannan to Quit Betting and Go to Europe—Winged Foot Won the Pansy Stakes.

Even though the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday was not of a very high class nor very exciting, the people present found plenty to talk about. Lander's band was there to cheer up winners and losers alike, and the very cheering announcement was made that the band would furnish music during the rest of the meeting and also at the Fall meeting, the Heckscher faction in the management having been overthrown at a largely attended meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday.

The Heckscher plans were further amended by a decision to attempt to raise the class of racing at the Autumn meeting by increasing the average value of the purses to $650, the added money to the purse races and overnight handicaps to vary from $500 to $1,000, according to the character of the races, and of the horses that will probably take part in them. This is a sensible move, that should tend to materially improve the character of the fields that will appear at the Fall meeting. Mr. Heckscher, the would-be reform manager, will sail for Europe to-day, to be absent for some months. All of which information, when noised abroad, put people in very good humor.

The layers of the odds were cheered when they heard that Riley Grannan, the young Kentucky plunger who has recently won close to $100,000 from the members of the Turf Association, will sail for Europe to-day with his friend Roy Carruthers, the pair to remain abroad until the opening of the Autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay. There was also a story, which Grannan himself set afloat, to the effect that he had got through betting, and would never again appear as a plunger.

A rumor that caused the lovers of sport a very serious bit of disappointment was one to the effect that Mr. Belmont's great colt Hastings will probably not run in the race for the rich Realization Stakes next Saturday. His trainer, John J. Hyland, has cabled to Mr. Belmont as to whether the horse shall be started when there is something more than a chance of his breaking down in the race.

The trouble with Hastings came about in this way: While the colt was taking his exercise day before yesterday he broke away on the start with a sidewise jump, which strained him so that he pulled up quite lame at the end of his exercise. Dr. Sheppard, the veterinary surgeon, was called in and found that the horse had twisted and injured the muscles of his shoulders, but unless he is given a long rest the animal may become permanently lame and rendered unfit for racing purposes. Hence the cablegram to Mr. Belmont as to what course to pursue. His withdrawal from the race would be a great disappointment, not only to his owner, who has looked upon a victory in the Realization as a certainty, but to racing men everywhere, who have looked forward to a grand race between Hastings and Requital on Saturday. It is sincerely to be hoped that the injury to Hastings is not so serious as the trainer and the veterinarian deem it probable. The lameness will be a sorry bit of news for Mr. Belmont when he reaches England.

Singularly enough, the best bit of racing yesterday and the sharpest finish was in the hurdle race at two miles, in which there were a half dozen starters. Another strange thing about the race was that all the jockeys seemed to be trying to win. The result was that it was won by the favorite in the speculation, which this time happened to be the best horse in the race—Pilshing—after such an exciting brush through the stretch as to set half the people on the track to screaming at the top key of their voices. Flushing, under the liveliest kind of a drive, beat St. Luke and San Joaquin by scarcely more than the length of his head, the last-named finishing so closely together that no one in the grand stand could tell which had got the second place. The judges decided that St. Luke was first across the line by about the width of his nostrils. If we can have more such sport as this in jumping races, mainly to sport to be fostered. Tom Moore was the only horse to fail, he coming to grief by crashing through the hurdle just at the end of a mile.

Winged Foot made a runaway race of the Pansy Stakes, leading from start to finish and winning excellently trained by 2-5, for the heavy going. Of the three other starters Scottish Chieftain was the only one good enough to give him anything like a race.

After a long investigation of the running of the horses Forget, Tinge, and Zanone, the Stewards have decided to refuse the entries of the Lauretta Stable, owner of Forget. They found nothing in the running of Tinge and Zanone calling for censure.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Shakespeare 11., C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 3 years, by Pimlico-Avondale, 120 pounds, (Taral)
2—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 108, 4 to 5 and out.....(Sloane)
3—Woodvine, Blemton Stable's ch. f., 3, 98, 7 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Won by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and three-sixteenths, handicap. Time—2:03.

1—Requital, Brookdale Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Esther-Retribution, 113 pounds, 1 to 10.....(Clayton)
2—Connoisseur, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 4, 98, 7 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 5, 110, 4 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by a length; eight lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Pansy Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs, on the turf. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Longshore, 116½ pounds, 1 to 3.....(McCafferty)
2—Scottish Chieftain, Marcus Daly's br. c., 3 to 1 and 1 to 3.....(Tarai)
3—Detection, Blemton Stable's br. f., 115, 30 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by a scant length; fifteen lengths between second and third.

Tragedian, 118, 30 to 1, (Sims,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:41.

1—Deerslayer, W. C. Rollins's b. h., 4 years, by Lake Kilarney-Doe, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Doggett)
2—The Winner, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 3, 99, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Walker)
3—The Dragon, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 3, 96, 6 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by three lengths; a length between second and third.

Cromwell, 104, 10 to 1, (Hill,) and Volley, 98, 10 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—Thomas Cat, B. T. Littlefield's b. c., by Masette-The Cat, 110 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Panmure, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 110, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Walker)
3—Princess Flavia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's br. f., 107, 10 to 1.....(Sims)

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

Brighton, 107, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Esherdown, 107, 15 to 1, (Griffin;) Caldron, 110, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) Flexible, 107, 15 to 1, (Gardner;) Hewitt, 108, 12 to 1, (Ballard,) Naughty Girl, 98, 12 to 1, (Clayton;) Simonian, 107, 12 to 1, (Hill,) and Trianon, 107, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran, and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Two miles. Time—3:56.

1—Flushing, J. Corbett's ch. g., 5 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Eloise, 154 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Mara)
2—St. Luke, J. J. McLear's ch. g., aged, 130, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(McInarney)
3—San Joaquin, J. M. Crosby's br. g., aged, 153, 7 to 2.....(Veach)

Won by a neck; a half head between second and third.

Golden Gate, 4, 145, 3 to 1, (Hueston,) and Jake Shipsey, 4, 130, 15 to 1, (F. Clark,) also ran, and finished as named. Tom Moore, 4, 143, 16 to 5, (Brazil,) fell at the end of a mile and did not finish.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Burlesque, 121 pounds, Sulsun, 120; Azure, 118; Sir Moltke, 108; Distinction, 105; Miss Prince, 105.

SECOND RACE.—One mile, for three-year-old maidens. Belleport, 112 pounds; Farthing, 112; Telegram, 112; Maximum, 112; Oskeleta, 112; Sir Arlington, 112; Nick Johnson, 109; Golf, 109; Double or Quits, 109; The Druid, 109; Arthur Freeland, 109; Trillette, 107.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs; selling allowances. Agitator, 111 pounds; The Swain, 111; Kennel, 107; Hawarden, 107; Illusion, 99; Pearl Song, 99; Ed Kearney, 99; Juno, 97; Patrol, 95; Marsian, 95; Rocket, 94; Premier, 88; Harry Shannon, 85; Lambent, 83.

FOURTH RACE.—Foam Stakes. One mile. Intermission, 120 pounds; Cassette, 112; Religion, 112; Belle Amie, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for maiden two-year-old fillies. Chic, Courtship II., Sunny Slope, Endeavor, Salaire, Purple Jacket, Salvacia, Hint, Flying Squadron, Vincentia, Ella Harold, Takanassee, Myrtle L., Ignarra, Prisoner, Pearl V., and Lady Mitchell, 110 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, on the turf. Long Beach, 128 pounds; Doggett, 121; Connoisseur, 118; Goldcrest, 116; Lansdale, 113; Jefferson, 110; Lancer, 102; Tomoka, 95.

NEW-YORKS WIN AGAIN.

Beat the St. Louis Men by Better Batting and Fielding.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 12; St. Louis, 7.
Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 10; Louisville, 7.
Cincinnati, 14; Philadelphia, 4.
Pittsburg, 5; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 13; Baltimore, 11.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	41	19	.680
Baltimore	41	21	.661
Cincinnati	45	24	.652
Boston	38	25	.603
Pittsburg	34	29	.540
Chicago	37	33	.529
Philadelphia	33	33	.500
Washington	30	30	.500
Brooklyn	31	34	.477
New-York	26	36	.419
St. Louis	15	51	.227
Louisville	12	48	.200

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The St. Louis nine lost their thirteenth straight game to-day through weakness at the bat. The game was uninteresting. The game of yesterday, which was a tie, will be played off to-morrow. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, 2b	2	2	3	3	5	0	Van H'n, cf	3	2	3	0	0	0
Br'stein, lf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Stafford, lf	1	3	0	0	1	
Parrott, cf	1	0	2	0	1		Tiernan, rf	2	1	3	0	0	0
Connor, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	0
Meyers, 3b	1	1	2	2	2	0	Davis, 3b	1	2	1	2	3	1
Douglas, rf	2	2	1	0	0		Clark, 1b	2	4	9	1	2	
Cross, ss	1	1	3	3			Con'ton, ss	2	1	3	2	0	
McFar'd, c	0	1	4	5	0		Zearfoss, c	1	1	4	0	0	
Hart, p	0	0	2	1	2		Clarke, p	0	0	1	1	2	0
Total	7	10	27	17			Total	12	16	27	11	4	

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	—7
New-York	3	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	—12

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; New-York, 3. Two-base hits—Cross, Dowd, Clark. Three-base hits—Van Haltren, Zearfoss. Stolen bases—Dowd, Stafford, Tiernan, Davis, Connaughton, (2.) First base on balls—Off Clarke, 2; off Hart, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Zearfoss. Struck out—By Hart, 2; by Clarke, 3. Passed ball—Zearfoss. Wild pitch—Hart. Umpires—Messrs. Murphy and Meakin.

Brooklyns Lose to Clevelands.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Cuppy had a shade the best of Abbey in the battle-royal between pitchers in the baseball game between the Clevelands and the Brooklyns to-day. Up to the ninth inning not a visitor had reached third, and Griffin had made the only hit. Griffin singled, Anderson tripled, Shindle walked, Corcoran reached first on Child's error, and Lachance lost the ball over the fence for a home run, netting five runs. It was a close shave for Cleveland. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Burke, rf	1	1	2	0	0		Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
McAleer, cf	0	0	3	0	0		Griffin, cf	1	2	2	1	0	
McKean, ss	1	2	3	3	2		Anderson, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Childs, 2b	2	2	3	3	4	1	Shindle, 3b	1	0	1	3	0	
Zimmer, c	1	0	1	3	0		Corcoran, ss	1	0	2	4	2	
Tebeau, 1b	1	1	2	10	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	
McGarr, 3b	1	2	0	2	2		Shoch, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	
Wallace, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Burrell, c	0	0	3	0	1	
Cuppy, p	0	1	0	1	0		Abbey, p	0	0	1	1	1	
Total	6	12	27	13	8		Total	5	4	24	12	4	

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base by errors—Cleveland, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Cuppy, 3; off Abbey, 1. Struck out—By Cuppy, 7; by Abbey, 3. Home run—Lachance. Two-base hits—McKean and Cuppy. Stolen base—Childs, 2. Double play—Griffin to Shoch to Lachance. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	0	—7
Boston	3	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	—10

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Boston, 12. Errors—Louisville, 6; Boston, 5. Batteries—Hill, Cunningham, and Dexter; Stivetts and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	9	2	2		—14
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Cincinnati, 17; Philadelphia, 6. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		—5

Base hits—Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 3. Batteries—McJames and McGuire; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	0	3	1	1	3	2	3		—13
Baltimore	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	—11

Base hits—Chicago, 22; Baltimore, 16. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Clarkson, Pond, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The bicycle policemen, who are anxious to compete with the police of other cities in a race which has been arranged to take place on the 25th inst., next to the Manhattan Beach track, yesterday to test their speed. They were accompanied by A. L. Robertson, Commissioner Andrews's secretary. After riding ten or twelve miles, at a three-minute clip, the men were timed individually for a mile, unpaced. They made the mile in the following order: Shuessler, 2:25; Gilles, 2:32; Brown, 2:31; Reilly, 2:33; Neggersmith, 2:33; McKay, 2:33; Remington, 2:27; Sullivan, 2:38; Cullum, 2:42; Thompson, 2:43. Policeman McConnell, who is not in the bicycle squad ,made a mile in 2:17, and Policeman Lempkuhl, who is trying for the squad, made the mile in 3:02.

—A race meet that promises to attract considerable attention will be given at the Olympic Bicycle Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on the afternoon of the 25th inst. Desirable prizes will be given in each event, the programme comprising a mile race for novices, half-mile handicap, one-mile open, and a two-mile handicap. Entry blanks and any information concerning the meet can be obtained by addressing T. A. Roe, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

—The bicycle races to be held this afternoon at Waverly Park, where the Cuban-American carnival is in progress, have a high-class lot of entries, and the sport, therefore, ought to be interesting. The best way to reach the grounds from this city is via the New-Jersey Central Railroad to Newark, and from that city by trolley direct to the Waverly Fair Grounds.

—The Triangle Wheelmen are fast increasing their membership. At their last meeting the following were elected members of the club: P. A. Henry, Dr. W. S. McCracken, and E. S. Marling. J. B. Thornburg, H. A. Ropp, W. H. Folsom, Clayton S. Cooper, W. H. Wall, Jr., Henry Azendorf, F. W. Wadhams, and A. S. H. Jones.

—The Tinkham Cycle Company is doing an unprecedented business on "Travelers," the one-hundred-dollar wheel they have cut to $48.50. Backed by such an old, reliable house, it is certainly a bargain at the figure. The factory is running night and day turning out ladies' light tricycles.

—E. F. Walton, Treasurer of the Tinkham Cycle Company, accompanied by his wife, attended the races in Syracuse on the Fourth. He is now spending a few days with E. C. Stearns at the latter's beautiful country place, on Skaneateles Lake.

—It is expected that Garret A. Hobart, the Republican nominee for Vice President, will be one of the judges at the coming bicycle parade at Long Branch.

—Chief Consul Gentle of the New-Jersey Division will be one of the judges at the bicycle parade at Atlantic City to-morrow evening.

To Confer on Rates to Exposition.

A. E. Johnson, the local agent for the Thingvalla Line of steamships, will sail to Europe to-day on the New-York. Mr. Johnson will go to Stockholm, at the request of the National Chamber of Commerce of that city, to confer with the managers of the Northern and International Exposition in regard to establishing excursion rates for the exposition. Mr. Johnson said that all of the transatlantic companies will be asked to join. The Swedish singing societies of America will attend in a body, and more than one ship will be required for them alone. The exposition will be opened in May, 1897.

Bank of New-Amsterdam's President.

Frank Tilford, who has been the First Vice President of the Bank of New-Amsterdam since the organization of that institution, was yesterday elected President, to succeed George H. Wyckoff, who died from a pistol shot wound inflicted by a crank a few weeks ago. Mr. Tilford is a member of the firm of Park & Tilford, and has been an active manager of the bank since its organization.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Distinguished historical designs. Factory Prices.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR A BOY.

Rathkoph Has Made Trouble for Years and Was Many Times Punished.

Eleven months and a fine of $300, the heaviest punishment ever meted out to a juvenile offender by the Court of Special Sessions, was yesterday imposed on Robert Rathkoph, alias William Miller, a sixteen-year-old lad, living at 17 Columbus Avenue.

Young Rathkoph was convicted, together with another youth, Joseph Cohen, of stealing a dozen pair of silver spoons from Herman Richer, a grocer at 240 Rivington Street, on the first of the month. The records of the Gerry society contain young Rathkoph's name for years, as from his infancy he has been incorrigible.

After being in the hands of the society many times, a couple of years ago, the Court of Special Sessions sent him to the House of Refuge for larceny. Not quite seven months ago he was released, was arrested a few days later for a second theft, and this time sent to the penitentiary for six months. A few days before the first of the present month, young Rathkoph was released from the Island, and three days afterward was again in the tolls for the Richer larceny.

According to the agents of the society, who have investigated the matter, Rathkoph's parents are respectable, hard-working people, and willing to do all in their power for the boy, but he refuses to remain with them.

FINED FOR SHOUTING FOR SILVER.

Paid His Fine in Silver and Cheated the Court Out of 50 Cents.

Conrad P. Tanack of 564 Columbus Avenue was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Court yesterday. He denied that he was "drunk and disorderly" about the Grand Central Station Monday, as alleged by Policeman Leonard of the Twenty-third Sub-Station.

"He was shouting for free silver," said the officer.

"Well, I will fine him three silver dollars," responded the Court.

"All right," said the prisoner, and, taking a handful of silver from his pocket, proceeded to count out a sum. He repeated this process several times, until he got Court Officer Vail all mixed up. Finally he placed a number of coins in Vail's hand and said:

"That's right, isn't it?"

"Yes," said Vail. "Get out of court," and Tanack did so with alacrity. Then Vail discovered he was 50 cents short.

George P. Doerr Dies at Sea.

The Captain of the steamship Tallahassee of the Ocean Steamship Company, which arrived yesterday from Savannah, reported the death and burial at sea of George P. Doerr, a passenger. Doerr sailed from this city last Thursday on the Kansas City, and reaching Savannah Saturday night, boarded the Tallahassee, which left an hour later for New-York. He had been drinking, but was thought to be not seriously ill. The Tallahassee had been out but five hours when Doerr began to rave, and it was necessary to tie him. He died the next day. Doerr had no baggage. Fifty dollars and a silver watch were found in his pockets, but no papers of any kind. A lead pencil with his addresses, 928 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, and 96 Avenue B, New-York, stamped upon it, was also found.

Wholesale Milk Dealers Indicted.

The Grand Jury indicted James H. Baker and Thomas R. Gray of the firm of Baker, Gray & Co., wholesale milk dealers, yesterday on a charge of selling adulterated milk. The two men were arrested a year ago, but were discharged in Special Sessions on the complaint of John Kroon, a retail milk dealer. They are now indicted for the same offense. It is said that Mr. Baker is mentioned for appointment by Gov. Morton as State Dairy Commissioner.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
SIX RACES
Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Saturday to and including July 11, (rain or shine.)
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
Concert by Lander.

Trains leave foot E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., at 12:10, and half hourly to 2:40 P. M., (Parlor Car train, 1 P. M.) Boats from foot Whitehall St. via Bay Ridge half hourly after 11:10. All Brooklyn Ferries connect with electric roads direct to track. Special accommodations returning from track.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Ardendarg, (letters must be directed "per Ardendearg.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre, at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 3:30 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 6 PM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Advance, via Bluefields, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Crotia";) at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Colombia must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 1 PM for Brazil, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at 4 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Etona.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Origen";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. [Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doria, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 15 at 8:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 18 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. [Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 2, 1896.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLE FAILURES.
The reason we can buy and sell cheap. Double guarantee with each, maker's and ours.

$100	1896	COLUMBIAS	$89.00
$100	"	MAYFLOWERS	$49.00
$85	"	TRIUMPHS	$45.00
$75	"	DUKES	$39.00
$65	"	EMPIRE	$35.00
$60	"	COLTONS	$29.50
$100	Dry Goods Store Bicycles		$27.50

Bicycles Sent C. O. D. Privilege of Examination.
Dealers Call and Get Quantity Prices.
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23 PARK ROW, Opp. Post Office.

A.—
Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM
306 FIFTH AVE. (Near 31st St.)
HARTFORDS, $45 TO $70.
TRICYCLES, $150.
REPAIRING AND RENTING.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J. Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, a. p., $4
do .....(Largest) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Lafayette, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J. .Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City..Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Belmar, N. J. .Hotel Columbia, a. p., $4 to $5
Block Island, R. I...The Manisses, a. p., $3
do .....National Hotel, a. p., $3
Boston, Mass....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S. E. Bates)..The Margaret, a. p., $3 up
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do ....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J. .Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....Hotel Windsor, a. p., $3 up
Catskill, N. Y. .Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Chicago, Ill.....Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y....The Glenada
Kingston, Ont. The British American, a.p.,$2.50
Lake George, N. Y. .Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
do .....Hundred Island House, a. p., $3
Leamington Spa, Eng. Manor H'se, e.p. $1.50
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel. a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St)..The Langham, e. p., $2
Long Branch.....United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
do .....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3
Malvern, Eng. The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis..Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Nahant, Mass.....Hotel Tudor, a. p., $3.50 to $5
Narragansett Pier New Matebewson, a. p., $5
do .....The Continental, a. p., $3 to $5
Newburgh, N. Y. .The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn. .Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-London, Ct. .Fort Griswold House, a.p., $4
Newport..(W. Leland, Jr.). .Ocean House, a.p.,$5
do .....New Cliff Hotel, a. p., $6
do (W. S. O'Brien)..Perry House, a. p., $3
do (T. J. O'Niell)..Aquidneck, a.p., $2.50-$4
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (55 W. 27th St.)Hotel Gerlach, e.p.$2,a.p.$3.50
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. J. Todd) Vendome, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .....The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)..The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M.J.Shea)..Grosvernor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a.p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .The International, ap.,$4
Nyack, N. Y.,(nr Nyack).Prospect Hse, a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, N.J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ocean City, Md ...Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel,ep.$1,ap.$3
do ..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H. .The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N. Y. .Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
do ..Morgan House, a. p., $2.50 and $3
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y. .New Osburn House,ap.,$2.50
do .....Whitcom

FINISHED IN A BAD FOG

RUN OF ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB VESSELS TO NEW-LONDON.

Amorita Beats the Sachem After a Hard and Close Race—Hard Work to Find the Finishing Buoy—Acushla Also Gains the Second Leg in the Contest for the Hanan Cup—Man-of-War Style Observed on the Atalanta.

NEW-LONDON, July 7.—The Sachem and the Amorita furnished the sport in to-day's run from Morris Cove, and but for a particularly spiteful fog bank the Sachem would have beaten the Amorita. The Sachem was well in the lead when the fog shut in so thick that they could not find the finishing buoy on either boat. The Regatta Committee, on the Talisman, could not find it, either. To make matters worse, an accident had happened to the engines of the Talisman, and Commander Bliss thought it best to make for the harbor. Rear Commodore Hanan had gone ahead of the fleet with the Embla, and so the yachts were timed all right.

Those on the Amorita were a little more lucky than those on the Sachem, and soon found the buoy, beating the Sachem 15 minutes in the hunt. The Sachem had sailed the best race. For the Banks Cup the Amorita had beaten the Colonia 3:27 on corrected time, and for the Hanan Bowl the Acushla had won again.

The yachts will race here to-morrow, and in the evening there will be a ball at the Fort Griswold Hotel.

Some friends of members of the club sailed yesterday on the Regatta Committee steamer Talisman. They were Mr. and Mrs. John Howarth, Miss Mary S. Boyd, and Miss Mabel Bennett, all of New-Haven. They declared that they had a good time. They certainly had all varieties of weather, and saw a good race as long as the fog held off. The reputation of the Talisman, which was marred by Col. Austen's interpretation of the letters "R. C.," is fully restored. "R. C." is now said to mean "Royal Crowd" as well as "Regatta Committee."

Things are run in man-of-war style on the Atalanta. At colors each night the crew is mustered on deck and face the flag. The band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner," and at the end of the strain Old Glory is lowered, every one saluting as it touches the deck. It is a pretty scene, and will doubtless be adopted on other yachts now.

A Regatta Committeeman has a hard time to please everybody, and protests and complaints come every day. L. J. Callanan protested against the Uvira on the first day, claiming that the Uvira had no business to be put in the class with the Eclipse. It is a question of the interpretation of a rule, and the Regatta Committee rendered the following decision:

ON BOARD THE TALISMAN,
NEW-LONDON, July 7, 1896.

In the squadron run of July 6, the sloop Uvira was improperly placed in Class 4, and the sloop Acushia was improperly placed in Class 6. The Uvira should have been classified in the flush deck division of Class 5, and the Acushia should have been classified in Class 7, because this class was filled by the entry of the Wahasso. As no notice was given to any of the parties in interest, it is manifestly an injustice to place these two sloops in classes above their own. For these reasons, the Regatta Committee award the prize for the run in Class 4 to the Eclipse, and in Class 6 to the Sultan.

This decision does not affect the standing of any competitors for the Hanan Cup.

REGATTA COMMITTEE,
JOHN L. BLISS, Chairman;
G. W. McNULTY,
WILLIAM L. GERRISH.

The Gaviota is in hard luck. On the first day she parted a shroud. To-day, in one of the hard puffs, her topmast was carried away. Col. Austen had the wreck cleared, and then finished the race.

Early in the morning the outlook was poor. It was foggy at sunrise, at least W. L. Gerrish said it was. He was astir early. No one else has been found who was astir so early to confirm his report. Then the fog cleared off, and when the yachts should have been started, it was so still that the yachts could not stem the tide. The Regatta Committee wisely decided to postpone the start shortly before 10 o'clock. A little air came from the south, and as it gave promise of freshening, the preparatory signal was given at 10 o'clock.

The sloops were the first off. "Eddie" Fish, who had been anchored near the starting line, was the first to cross the line after the starting signal was given. He crossed at 10:06:42. The Acushia, with Addison Hanan at the stick, this time went over at 10:07:12. Then came the Penguin, 10:08:23; Choctaw, 10:08:33; Gaviota, 10:10:00. All but the Penguin and Gaviota crossed on the starboard tack. The Penguin was on the port tack as she went over the line, and jibed soon afterward.

The Gaviota drifted over the line broadside on. Willis Lee Sawyer, who has a regular seat on the taffrail, had disposed himself, and was leaning against the boom trying to get it over. All soon caught the freshening breeze and set balloon jibtopsails. The schooners were started at 10:23. Amorita was first over, at 10:35:57. Mrs. Brokaw, looking charming in a white duck suit, was taking a lively interest in the race. Colonia was next over, at 10:36:54; then came Cavalier, at 10:37:23; Viator, at 10:38:25; Sachem, 10:39:24, and Priscilla, 10:39:55.

The schooners presented some rare pictures to those who were watching the race from the other yachts. They carried balloon jibtopsails, and soon afterward set maintopmast staysails. It was a broad reach on the port tack to Bartlett's Reef Lightship. The Amorita's maintopmast staysail got away, but was soon secured, and she started after the Colonia. The interest in the class races, as far as they have filled, is running high, but the chief interest seems to centre in the race among the schooners for the Bank's Plate, and among the sloops for the bowl given by Rear Commodore John H. Hanan.

The wind breezed up considerably as soon as the yachts got clear of the breakwater and a fleet Faulkner's Island the fleet divided. The Uvira was still leading, with Colonia, Amorita, and Gaviota next in the order named. They went outside the island. The Penguin was leading the inshore fleet, followed in order by the Acushla, Choctaw, Sachem, Cavalier, Viator, and Priscilla. This was at noon, and the Sachem was sailing like a witch, and showing some of her old-time speed. Vice Commodore Adams had no chance of beating the Colonia, but he was plucky enough to race his boat and fill a class.

From Faulkner's to Cornfield it was a glorious run. The Sachem gradually gained on the Amorita, and the two big schooners were fighting each other for all they were worth. Both were steering to go outside the light. The Colonia was about half a mile in the lead. Then came the Sachem and the Amorita. As they drew near, the Sachem huffed, and the Amorita had to follow suit. The huffing which lasted until W. Brokaw evidently thought the Colonia was getting too far ahead, and he gave away vanquished, and drawing under the Sachem's stern, tried to run through her lee. The Sachem drew away from the Amorita. It was a pretty exhibition of sailing, and the honors were with Capt. Aldrich of the Sachem.

The Sachem had her lead until past Bartlett's Reef Lightship, where spinnakers were put out to starboard ready to treak. The Colonia, the leading boat in the fleet, had used hers, but the wind hauled more to the southward, and then the fog came on. Foghorns, sirens, and steam whistles were heard on every hand. The times taken at the finish were: Colonia, 2:19:28; Amorita, 2:31:50; Sachem, 2:48:45; Uvira, 2:55:20; Viator, 2:55:30; Penguin, 3:02:35; Cavalier, 3:12:50; Gaviota, 3:14:00; Choctaw, 3:16:50; Acushla, 3:24:45.

Capt. M. W. Tracy is in charge of the Talisman. He is able to find his way in the thickest fog, and brought the Talisman in well. Among the other yachts in the harbor to-night were Commodore George J. Gould's Atalanta, Rear Commodore John H. Hanan's Embla, H. L. Parmelee's schooner, Phantom; C. C. Bragg's schooner, Alsacienne; L. J. Callanan's sloop, Eclipse; Harrison S. Morris's steamer, Marietta; H. C. Ward's schooner, Clytie; F. Gerken's steamer, Countess; E. Luckenbach's steamer, Now Then; E. S. Hatch's yawl, Huron.

Following is the table:

CLASS 2—SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Cor. Time.
Colonia	10:36:54	2:19:28	3:42:34	3:42:34
Sachem	10:39:24	2:48:45	4:09:21	4:06:33
CLASS 4.				
Amorita	10:35:57	2:31:50	3:55:53	3:39:07
Cavalier	10:37:23	3:12:50	4:35:27	....
CLASS 5.				
Viator	10:38:35	2:55:30	4:16:55	....
Priscilla	10:39:55	Not timed.		
CLASS 4—SLOOPS.				
Gaviota	10:10:00	3:14:00	5:04:00	5:04:00
CABIN 5—FLUSH DECK.				
Uvira	10:06:42	2:54:20	4:47:38	4:22:24
CLASS 6—CABIN TRUNK.				
Penguin	10:08:23	3:02:35	4:54:12	4:43:29
Choctaw	10:08:33	3:16:50	5:08:17	4:51:28
CLASS 7.				
Acushla	10:07:12	3:24:45	5:17:33	4:26:25
CLASS 1—CAT RIGGED.				
Dorothy	10:10:00	Not timed.		

Class Winners—Colonia, Amorita, Viator, Penguin.

Winners of Second Leg, for Banks and Hanan Cups—Amorita and Acushla.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 7.—Passed East—Steam yachts Josephine, George D. Widener; Jessie, Charles H. Murray; Charlotta, W. B. Higgins; Nealra, Charles A. Gould; Allegra, C. M. Pratt; Barracouta, Mrs. Sarah Drexel Fell; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Tolnette, Albert B. Hilton; Emeline, Stephen W. Roach; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach, and Lorna, W. L. Stow. Schooner yachts Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig; Una, Thomas J. McCarlll, Jr., and sloop yacht Nellie, Dr. Green.

Passed West—Steam yachts Narada, Henry Walters; Aquilo, P. A. Van Liew; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Viola, E. D. Randolph. Schooner yacht Alert, Clemens A. Grisconi.

Came to Anchor—Cutter yacht Aglaia, C. H. Pope, from Black Rock, Conn. Remain at Anchor—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Meteor, Alfred Peats. Cutter yacht Rajah, Walter C. Hubbard.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7.—Steam yacht Vallant, William K. Vanderbilt, arrived and sailed to-day. Other yachts arriving are steamer Avenel and sloop Imperia of the New-York Yacht Club. Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamers Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; Jathnel, Mr. Thomas; Illawana, Eugene Tompkins; May, Edwin D. Morgan; Sapphire, James Stillman; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet. Schooner Columbia, Mr. Judkins, and sloop Daffodil, Frederick R. Sands.

THE IRISH VETERAN OBJECTED.

Naval Association Has a Dispute Over English History.

The second day's session of the eleventh annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans, in Webster Hall, 119-125 East Eleventh Street, yesterday, was disturbed by a controversy over the report of John B. Wirt of Indianapolis, the National Historian. It was a résumé of naval history for the past 100 years, and spoke of Nelson's victories over the French.

Delegate Bernard Callahan of the Monitor Naval Association of Brooklyn suddenly jumped up and moved that the further reading of the report be suspended.

"We don't want to listen any further to accounts of English victories. This is America, and American history is good enough for us," said he.

Junior Lieut. Commander James Stanley, who belongs to the same association as Callahan, said:

"I oppose the motion. The Historian knows what he is talking about, and the paper is an interesting one."

Callahan is an Irishman, and Stanley is an Englishman. A vote was taken on Delegate Callahan's motion, and it was defeated. The reading of the report was therefore continued, much to Callahan's disgust.

Commodore Cyrus Sears of Baltimore was elected Rear Admiral for the coming year by a unanimous vote of the convention.

The other officers elected were as follows: Commodore—George W. Brower, New-York; Fleet Captain—J. D. Baker, Boston; Commander—William E. Gould, New-Haven, Conn.; Lieutenant Commander—William F. Van Houton, Newark, N. J.; Senior Lieutenant—Porter Johnson, Portsmouth, Va.; Junior Lieutenant—E. F. Corrigan, New-Haven, Conn.; Fleet Paymaster—Erden F. Dunstin, Providence, R. I.; Fleet Surgeon—Thomas G. Herron, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fleet Engineer—Joseph H. Joey, Baltimore, Md.; Chaplain—The Rev. Robert Edwards Janes, Brooklyn; Judge Advocate—Charles Cowley, Lowell, Mass.

The officers were installed at a night session in the presence of a large company of friends of the veterans. Gen. James R. O'Beirne made an address.

DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH ROOMS.

Magistrate's Ruling in Case of Hotel Keeper Buttner.

The continued examination in the case of Simon Buttner, proprietor of a Raines law hotel at 46 Third Street, who was charged with violating the provisions of the law in having only eight rooms in his hotel when the law requires ten, was held in the Essex Market Court yesterday.

Patrolman McMullen of the East Fifth Street Station testified that he found seven rooms up stairs in the house and two rooms down stairs, which were used as dining rooms. Lawyer Thomas Osborne contended that there were eight rooms up stairs and that the two rooms down stairs were provided with all the accessories of sleeping apartments.

Magistrate Simms was unwilling to accept Patrolman McMullen's count of the rooms, and sent Court Officer Fay to the place. Fay reported that McMullen was wrong, and that there were eight rooms up stairs.

The Magistrate held, however, that the two rooms down stairs were not strictly sleeping rooms, and held Buttner for a technical violation of the law in $1,000 bail.

VOTED FOR SOCIALIST UNION.

De Leon's Proposition Carried in National Convention.

Gen. Lewis C. Fry of East St. Louis was elected Chairman for the fourth day's session of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party in the Palace Garden of the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Debate was resumed on Daniel De Leon's resolution supporting the Socialist Trade and Labor Party, which had been offered the preceding day.

W. Kromroy, a delegate from Cleveland, advocated the organization of the 6,000,000 colored workmen of this country under the Socialistic banner, as the old unions had done all in their power to keep out colored workers.

Mr. De Leon of this city, the mover of the resolution, closed the discussion by answering the speeches made by those who were against the motion.

A vote was next taken on the resolution, which resulted in it being carried by a vote of 70 yeas to 6 nays.

The adoption of the constitution as revised by the committee created considerable debate, and was not finished when the convention adjourned, to meet again this morning at 9 o'clock.

FOR NEW PARK IN HUDSON STREET.

Park Board Would Begin Work on St. John's Cemetery Plot.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday all the members were present, Commissioner Stiles having returned from Europe last Saturday. A resolution was adopted instructing Superintendent Parsons and Engineer Kellogg to prepare plans for the construction of a driveway from Pelham Bay to East Chester. The construction will cost in the neighborhood of $28,000.

It was also decided to convert St. John's Cemetery, recently purchased by the city, into a public park. The property faces on Hudson Street, and is about 200 by 500 feet. A resolution was adopted that notice be sent to the relatives of persons buried in the cemetery that they would be permitted to remove the bodies within a certain time, hereafter to be decided on.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail on the American Line steamship New-York to-day are Lucius H. Beers, Dr. Henry J. Clark, John R. Craven, President Dwight and family of Yale, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Robert Emmet, G. Fernandez, John A. Hamlin, Prof. W. W. Hammond, Dr. Arthur Johnstone, Peter King, Lieut. Frederick W. Lewis, United States Army; Lewis E. McComas, George S. Newman, Alexander G. Rutherford, Mrs. Henry Schroeder, Jackson W. Showalter, Rufus W. Weeks, Alexander White, and H. D. Zucker.

On the Red Star Line steamer Westernland's list are Arthur Biddle, A. B. Cornwall, George A. Dunning, Mrs. R. L. S. Paton, George Ring, George H. Thomas, and George J. Ziegler.

On the mail steamship Germanic's list are Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica; Dr. F. G. Blinn, the Rev. J. Abbott French, Dr. Charles Good, Miss S. S. McEnery, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, R. M. Saltonstall, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, James P. Silo, Col. N. R. Stewart, and August Stumpp.

De Vestvallis Becomes Insane.

Henry de Vestvallis, the musician who threw himself in front of a train on the Harlem Railroad Sunday evening, and who was Monday taken before Magistrate Brann and held for further examination on a charge of attempted suicide, became very violent in his cell in the evening and the prison attendants were obliged to place him under restraint. Symptoms of insanity developed and he was ordered to be taken to Bloomingdale Asylum, where he now is.

PROMOTIONS MADE IN THE NAVY.

They Have Been Fairly Good During the Last Six Months.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The semi-annual official Naval Register has appeared from the Navy Department, and shows that during the last six months the promotions in that service have been fairly good, due to forty-one resignations, mainly cadetships, thirty retirements, many of which were for service and voluntarily or on account of incapacity, and twenty deaths, some of which were among retired officers, and did not affect the advancements of others.

The senior officer of the Navy, was, on Jan. 1, when the annual register was issued, Rear Admiral George Brown, the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. One Commodore of six months ago has been advanced, T. O. Selfridge, leaving as Senior Commodore Joseph N. Miller, the Commandant of the Bostotn Navy Yard. Capt. Allen V Reed, after much experience with boards, having been retired, and Capt. George Dewey having been promoted to the grade of Commodore, the senior Captain is now Henry L. Howison, in charge of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The senior Commander is Charles J. Barclay, who is Ordnance Officer at the Boston Navy Yard. He stood No. 4 on the list of Commanders six months ago. The officer who stands now at the head of the list of Lieutenant Commanders is B. F. Tilley, of the Naval Academy. Six months ago he was No. 6 on the list. Lieut. G. B. Harber, on duty in Washington, is the Senior Lieutenant, having been promoted in the half year six numbers. Lieut. Homer C. Poundstone is at the head of the list of Junior Lieutenants, a promotion in six months of thirteen numbers. The Senior Ensign is Giennie Tarbox, on coast survey duty. In January he stood No. 15 among the Ensigns. The cadets who have completed their six years' course are recorded in the list of Ensigns.

In the staff no changes have occurred in the last six months in the pay, construction, and civil engineer corps. In the medical corps the senior among the Medical Directors remains David Kindelberger of the Philadelphia Naval Hospital; the Senior Inspector is Daniel McMurtrie, the Surgeon is J. L. Neilson of the Maine, the Passed Assistant Surgeon is J. M. Edgar of the Saratoga. The senior officer of the Engineer Corps is Chief Engineer William W. Dungan of the Norfolk Navy Yard, in place of G. F. Kutz, who was retired last month.

Receipts Under the Raines Law.

TROY, N. Y., July 7.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman says the total revenues received under the Raines liquor tax law to July 3, except from twenty-five interior counties that have not reported for the week ended July 3, amount to $10,407,429.96, besides $10,050, which has been received for the issuance of licenses to common carriers. Kings County paid $2,087,438, New-York, $4,808,331; Erie, $786,627; other counties, $2,725,022.

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ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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Brooklyn.

CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE,
Prospect House, corner Nostrand Av. and Prospect Place.—A desirable Summer home for those compelled to remain in the city; large grounds, shade, piazzas, hammocks, swings, tennis, croquet; accessible to all parts of Greater New-York; 20 minutes to Bridge; service and table first-class; single, $8 up; double, $12 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

31 st ST., 28 WEST.—Handsome single and double cool rooms; unfurnished floors at 1,305 Broadway, Herald Square; moderate.

28 th ST., 14 EAST. (Between 5th and Madison Ave.)—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others; gentleman; breakfast optional; references.

32 EAST 3d ST.—Private house; gentlemen only; cool room; bath; reference required.

35 th ST., 68 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; same block as New-York Clubhouse; thoroughly renovated; every convenience; gentlemen only.

101 WEST 14 th ST.—Large furnished, light rooms; private family; $2.50. HANSON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By intelligent young girl as chambermaid and to care for growing children; good seamstress; best reference; country preferred. A. M., 210 East 57th St.; first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to assist with any other kind of work; by a respectable Swedish girl; first-class city reference. A. R., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—By two sisters; one to do light housework and chamberwork; the other to mind children and as seamstress. 475 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; reference. 119 East 128th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 337 East 81st St.; Sugrue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 201 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; city or country. Present employer's, 122 West 81st St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general houseworker, or laundress. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By two young Protestant girls; one as cook; soups, meats, desserts; all kinds; other waitress or chambermaid, or both; three years' reference. 436 East 59th St., one flight.

COOK—HOUSEWORK.—By a couple, speaking only French; wife first-class cook and pastry cook; man waiter and general housework; references; city or country. French, 178 Thompson St.

COOK and BAKER.—By girl as good cook and baker in private family; coarse washing if required; two years' city reference; city or country. 640 9th Av.

COOK.—By South German woman; takes full charge in kitchen; seven years' reference; country preferred. Johanna Eppstein, 64 12th St., College Point, L. I.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; made-up dishes; takes charge of dairy if required; good reference from last place. X. Y., 206 East 26th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat and tidy young girl in small private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. W., 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; no cards answered. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, entrées, meats, game, desserts, and marketing; six years' city reference. Mary, Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; in private family; good baker; willing, obliging; city or country; best city reference. 533 8th Av., ring second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in country hotel, or boarding house; has best reference. 230 West 47th St.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook and laundress in private family; city; good city references. 445 West 48th St., Morrison's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of fine family cooking; country preferred; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; city reference. 129 West 26th St.

COOK.—By neat, competent American woman from the East as good cook; excellent reference; $20. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city references. 218 West 67th St., first floor.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class; city or country; personal references. 65 West 21st St.

COOK.—By good cook; best city reference. 255 7th Av., near 29th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; best city reference. 532 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to go out washing and ironing. Mrs. Lindquist, 239 East 59th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in street and evening costumes; expert cutter and fitter; terms reasonable; day or week; city or country; best reference. D. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; will take work home; city references. Mrs. G. Collins, 201 East 34th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By German governess; good city references. Schmidt, 449 East 86th St.

Housekeepers.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By reliable, intelligent person, middle-aged; thoroughly practical; plain cook; competent seamstress; mother's assistant; city or country. Mrs. Raymond, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl; in small private family; best city references. 116 East 63d St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By young girl for general housework or chamberwork in small private family; city or country; best city references. 1,152 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl for general housework; city or country. Nelson, 328 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take entire charge of lady's wardrobe; never sea-sick; best city references. R. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged, first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser and packer; like the country or traveling; highest reference. Eugenie

IGNORED AGAIN BY PLATT

McKINLEY LEAGUERS GET NO STATE COMMITTEE RECOGNITION.

Memorial Gotten Up by Warner Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Milholland, and Their Friends Referred to the Republican County Committee by a Vote of 28 to 5—Angry Personal Contentions—State Convention Called for Aug. 25.

Harmony under the regular organization was decided upon yesterday by the Republican State Committee.

The McKinley League, with Warner Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Milholland, and William Brookfield must fall in behind Thomas C. Platt or flock by themselves in the coming campaign. Regularity will be stamped on all party action under the State leaders, and the element of ultra-respectability can hope for refuge and recognition only under National Committee management.

As if to emphasize the consistency of the policy of regularity, the committee repudiated also an irregular faction in Onondaga County and directed that the Mayor of Syracuse be informed that John S. Kenyon and Charles E. Schineman were President and Secretary of the only Republican organization in that county recognized by the State Committee.

The appeal of Warner Miller's friends to the committee was in the form of a memorial. William Brookfield presented it and appeared as advocate for the signers. It was entitled "McKinley League Memorial," and was as follows:

To the Republican State Committee:

Gentlemen: At the last meeting of your committee, held in this city, a memorial was presented to your body setting forth at length certain fraudulent features of the existing Republican organization in New-York County. In that document it was demonstrated that from 14 to 44 per cent. of the names upon the rolls were there improperly, and that of the alleged enrollment of 77,000 in the county organization, over 25,000, about a third of the whole list, were either bogus, dead men, women, convicts, Democrats, or members of Tammany Hall.

The practical relationship existing between Tammany Hall and the Republican County Committee as at present constituted was reflected in the fact that in twelve Assembly districts no less than 534 members of the Tammany Hall General Committee were found to be enrolled, and no less than 1,900 Democratic names were proved to be on the rolls of the election district associations in these twelve Assembly districts.

Attention was also called to the manner in which the constitution of the County Committee had been violated in the revision of the rolls, whereby Republicans in good standing had been debarred from their political rights and thousands of others had been kept from identifying themselves with the activities of the party in this Presidential year.

The unavailing efforts to have these wrongs righted by the County Committee were set forth and the disastrous consequences to the party from such outrageous proceedings were pointed out. It was also dwelt upon that the inquiry which had resulted in the disclosure of these disgraceful frauds was an eminently judicial one, being made under the supervision of a committee of twenty-five Republicans in good standing, including Joseph H. Choate, President of the Constitutional Convention; Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Samuel Thomas, ex-Treasurer of the Republican State Committee; William Brookfield, late Chairman of the Republican State and Republican County Committees; Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain; Benjamin Oppenheimer, President of the Patriotic Republican Club; Gen. Wager Swayne, President of the American Church Mission Society; Elihu Root, one of the prominent Republicans of the State; R. C. Alexander, editor of The Mail and Express; Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club; J. C. O'Connor, who, as a member of the Board of Aldermen, in 1884, proved faithful to his trust; Isaac V. Brokaw of Brokaw Brothers; Elias Goodman, a member of the Common Council; Edward Mitchell, ex-United States District Attorney; Charles S. Smith, formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce; John S. Wise, ex-member of Congress; J. B. Milholland, Assistant Secretary of the Republican National Committee and Chairman of the McKinley League; Adelbert N. Steele, Chairman of the Campaign Committee Republican Club; John S. Smith, ex-President of the Republican Club; Joel B. Erhardt, formerly Collector of the Port of New-York; M. W. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers; Paul D. Cravath, General Counsel to the Westinghouse Electric Company; S. V. R. Cruger, President of the Park Board and formerly President of the New-York County Committee, and John P. Clarke, Assistant Corporation Counsel.

That report was submitted to your committee several months ago, but thus far no genuine or satisfactory effort has been made ehtre by your committee or the county organization, against which complaint was lodged, to rectify this iniquitous state of affairs. A pretense at revision has been heralded abroad, but no substantial reform whatever has been effected. On the contrary, the organization has gone on as before in utter defiance of the protests that have been made by the representatives of its reputable elements and by the respectable members of the party throughout the city.

The constitution under which it is supposed to operate has been violated again and again. With few exceptions the election district associations are a sham and a delusion. Of the 1,381 in the city not 10 per cent. hold meetings once a month as required by the constitution, or, for that matter, have held any meetings since the fraudulent primaries last December.

Article 26 of the constitution of the County Committee requires that in the month of June each association shall revise the roll. We are prepared to show that even this important provision has not been complied with in any general way.

We are prepared to demonstrate that the evils of which your body was memorialized last Winter still exist and others equally flagrant have arisen.

We are prepared to demonstrate that in some Assembly districts hundreds and hundreds of Republicans in as good standing as any member of your committee are being kept out of the party organization. Witnesses by the score to prove this are at the call of your committee.

We are prepared to show that unless your committee takes prompt, radical action in this matter the coming primaries of the regular organization in this county for the election of delegates to the forthcoming State Convention will be among the most fraudulent ever held by any political organization. They will not be Republican primaries, but primaries jointly participated in by Tammany Hall, the State Democracy and the Republican machine.

The memorial on this subject was presented by the representatives of twenty-five eminent members of the party; this protest and petition is presented to you by a Committee of Thirty-five practical workers, one for each Assembly district. They are members in good standing of the regular organization of the county, and representing the overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of this city. They are the kind of men you must depend upon for work at the polls on election day.

The chief advisory member of your committee, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, is on record as saying that he was in favor of honest primaries throughout the city and State. Assuming that he expresses a sentiment that prevails in your body, we respectfully but earnestly request that you take the necessary steps to compel the organization in this county to admit to membership Republicans having that right, to exclude from the organization the army of Tammany and Democratic heelers who now constitute one of its potent elements, and provide for honest primaries throughout the city.

It is our desire to make this fight for reform within the organization lines. We shall not hold separate primaries, caucuses, or conventions until all other means of redress have failed, but we do not propose to forfeit our rights as Republicans because redress is denied us by those who should be the guardians of these rights, and it may as well be understood first as last that the great mass of honest Republicans of this county and State will be represented at the coming State Convention and at all future conventions of the party. Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE HEALEY, 1st Assembly District.
JOHN A. SULLIVAN, 2d Assembly District.
HENRY ALTMEIER, 3d Assembly District.
ROBERT F. CRAWFORD, 4th Assembly District.
HENRY C. PIERCY, 5th Assembly District.
PATRICK McNALLIS, 6th Assembly District.
HENRY W. OLSEN, 7th Assembly District.
THEODORE F. RUHLE, 8th Assembly District.
WILLIAM H. ATKINS, 9th Assembly District.
GEORGE FLEIKER, 10th Assembly District.
MEIS D. W. JORGENSEN, 11th Assembly District.
ADAM GERNAND, 12th Assembly District.
RUDOLPH BRENNER, 13th Assembly District.
WILLIAM F. DALY, 14th Assembly District.
STEPHEN W. SIMONSON, 15th Assembly District.
WILLIAM H. HUBER, 16th Assembly District.
JOHN B. WEISS, 17th Assembly District.
WILLIAM HENKLE, 18th Assembly District.
JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, 19th Assembly District.
ROBERT TODD, 20th Assembly District.
FRANK C. LANGLEY, 21st Assembly District.
THOMAS F. EAGAN, 22d Assembly District.
MERVIN S. NOER, 23d Assembly District.
CHARLES A. ADAMS, 24th Assembly District.
LOVELL N. JEROME, 25th Assembly District.
JOHN J. LITTLE, 26th Assembly District.
WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, 27th Assembly District.
BENJAMIN OPPENHEIMER, 28th Assembly District.
ALEXANDER CLINCH, 29th Assembly District.
LOUIS BOLD, 30th Assembly District.
HENRY B. SMITH, 31st Assembly District.
M. B. SWEENEY, 32d Assembly District.
J. B. CARTWRIGHT, 33d Assembly District.
P. BAER, 34th Assembly District.
EDWARD J. TUCKER, 35th Assembly District.

Edward Lauterbach opposed the petition. He said there had never been a time when the County Committee had not given a fair hearing to applicants before it. He defied Mr. Brookfield to cite an instance in which full justice had not been done by the County Committee in all contests. The arrogation to themselves, by the signers, of superiority to the regular organization was to be construed, Mr. Lauterbach said, as offensive also to the State Committee. It meant that the signers considered themselves better than any one enlisted in the party's regular service.

It was well known to everybody that the Miller following was an anti-Platt following. He urged that in justice to itself the State Committee should stand by the regular organization, and he moved that the memorial be referred to the County Committee.

Mr. Brookfield opposed the reference on the ground that the memorialists could not hope for justice in that quarter.

Abraham Gruber denounced the memorial as "a pack of lies."

"Why, you," he said, turning sharply on Mr. Brookfield, "are simply the lick-spittle of John E. Milholland. All through this business you have acted the part of a hypocrite. We never heard anything from you of corruption, dishonor, and injustice by the regulars until Platt turned you down."

Thurlow Weed Barnes demanded that Mr. Brookfield produce specifications to support the charges made in the memorial. There could be no use, he said, in appealing to the State Committee with general, vague, and uncorroborated charges.

Otto Irving Wise said that twenty-eight of the thirty-five names in the memorial were the same that were signed to a memorial to the State Committee two years ago, asking that the committee recognize that faction instead of the Couny Committee. "I had the doubtful honor of signing the former memorial," Mr. Wise added.

"Mr. Brookfield has signed this time for the district that I then represented."

"Oh, you have represented all sorts," Mr. Brookfield retorted. "You were once a member of Tammany Hall, I believe?"

"Yes, I was, for one month. But after I left that body you signed a litter that was published, saying that I was as good a Republican as yourself."

"I wish I had never signed it," Mr. Brookfield replied. Mr. Aldridge seconded the motion to refer the memorial to the County Committee, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 28 to 5, the negative voters being Andrew Jacobs, Thurlow Weed Barnes, B. B. Odell, Jr., William Brookfield, and William Barnes, Jr.

This ended that incident, the most interesting of the day. The motion to uphold the regular Onondaga County organization was made by Francis Hendricks and adopted unanimously. Mr. Jacobs afterward moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Hendricks moved to lay that motion on the table, which was done by a vote of 30 to 3, the negatives being Messrs. Jacobs, Brookfield, and William H. Robertson.

A telegram was received by Chairman Hackett from H. H. Lyman, State Excise Commissioner, saying that revenue under the Raines law so far, with twenty-five counties unreported, was $10,417,470. "This means," said Secretary Kenyon, who read the message, "that the Raines law will soon rid us of taxes and perhaps enable the State in a little while to give a dividend to every citizen."

The committee applauded the message.

The committee began yesterday work by indorsing the St. Louis platform and calling for harmony. A declarative resolution to that effect was offered by John F. Parkhurst of Steuben County and adopted unanimously. It read as follows:

The Republicans of New-York are loyal to their party's principles and loyal to their party's candidates, as they always have been during the forty years of Republican life. The original address to the people of the Union issued by the Pittsburg Convention of 1856, calling upon the voters to unite in a party whose purpose should be to prevent the spread of human slavery, and to rally to save the Nation from those who would destroy it if they did not have their own way, was written by New-York Republicans.

After four decades, New-York Republicans, in another National Convention of their party, were foremost in the effort to save the country from a debased currency, and to preserve the people from the ruin certain to follow the success of the Democratic attempt to destroy the gold standard under which, when coupled with protection, they have enjoyed such great prosperity. We stand firmly with our fellow-Republicans everywhere, and, therefore,

Resolved, That this New-York Republican State Committee heartily indorses the candidates and the platform of the St. Louis Convention. We indorse the declaration of Republican doctrines of protection and the preservation of the existing gold standard, as against the two fatal heresies of the Democracy, free trade and free silver.

The New-York Republican State Convention of March 24, 1896, was the first convention in the Union to place the word "gold" in its platform and to clear the way for the battle for sound money, and in this all-important campaign upon which we are just entering we shall try to lead in the victory of next November. We therefore call upon all Republicans to act harmoniously to this end, and to join in a common effort to carry the Empire State by the largest possibly majority for McKinley, Hobart, and the State ticket to be nominated by the coming State Convention. The crisis is the gravest since the days just before the civil war, and there is no possible reason for hesitation on the part of any honest Republican.

There was a full attendance at the meeting, only four members of the committee sending proxies. Districts were represented as follows:

1....William J. Youngs.
2....Andrew Jacobs.
3....William W. Goodrich.
4....Robert A. Sharkey.
5....Fredrich H. Schroeder.
6....George W. Palmer, proxy for Andrew Frank.
7....Charles W. Alexander.
8....Cornelius Van Cott.
9....Charles H. Murray.
10....Robert Graham.
11....George Hilliard.
12....Thurlow Weed Barnes.
13....William Brookfield.
14....Abraham Gruber.
15....Otto Irving Wise, proxy for James M. Doremus.
16....William H. Robertson.
17....Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.
18....Lewis A. Hall.
19....C. V. Collins.
20....William Barnes, Jr.
21....William S. C. Wiley.
22....William L. Proctor.
23....Frank S. Witherbee.
24....H. H. Lyman, proxy for John T. Mott.
25....Charles W. Hackett.
26....George W. Dunn.
27....Francis Hendricks.
28....Barnet H. Davis.
29....John F. Parkhurst.
30....Henry A. Bruner.
31....George W. Aldridge.
32....John B. Hazel.
33....Harvey J. Hurd.
34....Charles A. Ball, proxy for William S. Glenn.

Additional Member—Charles M. Berrian.

On motion of Mr. Aldridge, Saratoga was named for the State Convention, Aug. 25. The next meeting of the State Committee will be held at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, on the evening of Aug. 24.

Republicans prominent in State affairs gathered in force at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the meeting of the State Committee promised interesting news and offered opportunity for Gubernatorial pipe laying. The purpose of the meeting had been to arrange for the state Convention, but since it had been settled among the managers that Saratoga would be the place and Aug. 25 the date, formal announcement of that decision added nothing to what everybody already knew.

It had been generally anticipated also that the Milholland faction would not be recognized. In just what way it would be sidetracked no one could guess, and expectancy was stimulated in the corridor, gathered over the method by which regularity would be asserted. In other respects, the gathering manifested interest chiefly in the rivalry of candidates for the leading place on the State ticket. This year's contest has become animated long in advance of the convention, because the Republicans believe that a nomination will be equivalent to an election. As might be supposed, timber is very plentiful. Every Congressional district has an aspirant for the Governor's chair, not to venture into divisions more minute.

The State Committee had nothing to do formally with the ambition of candidates, the influence of members being a matter of personal buttonholing. Every candidate present was, of course, very polite to Mr. Platt, who remained with the corridor company, while the committee was under lock up stairs. He seemed wholly impartial, shaking hands with equal cordiality with Francis Hendricks, Hamilton Fish, George W. Aldridge, J. Sloat Fassett, Clarence W. Lexow, W. Hoxart Grum, Col. Archibald S. Baxter, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Gen. John Palmer, and other possible candidates; but when any one mentioned the Governorship, his invariable reply was:

"You people must work that out yourselves."

Senator N. N. Stranahan of Oswego County, and Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, candidates for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, were busy making friends with all the candidates for Governor, each in the hope of attaching himself to the winner.

After the meeting, there were expressions of satisfaction over the course of the McKinley League memorial, in spite of the implied threat in the memorial that any disposition of the matter displeasing to the signers might lead to separate primaries and a separate convention.

To Give a Summer Festival.

The first of a series of special Summer festivals will be given by Manager Gustav Amberg at the Grand Central Palace Roof Gardens, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, Saturday evening.

Added to the regular bill will be a musical concert by the following singing societies: New-York Quartet Club, Schillerbund, Theodor Koerner Liedertafel, Kreutzer Quartet Club, Columbia Chor, Harmonia, Orpheus, and Rhein Saengerbund, and Zoellner Chor of this city, and the Eintracht of Newark, N. J. Altogether there will be between 500 and 600 singers. Besides the two regular bands and orchestra, Engel's Band will assist.

By trifling with a Cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of the system. Better cure your Cold at once with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung affections.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

MR. ROOSEVELT A WITNESS

SUBJECTED TO A LONG EXAMINATION AT THE PARKER HEARING.

He Declared that His Defendant Colleague Has Been Guilty of Double Dealing in Regard to Police Affairs and the Greater New-York Project—Commissioner Parker on the Stand in His Own Behalf—Extraordinarily Long Session.

President Roosevelt of the Board of Police was the chief witness yesterday in the hearing before the Mayor of the charges of neglect of duty made against his colleague, Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, with the view of removing him from office as Police Commissioner.

The testimony of Mr. Roosevelt was given with a mannerism peculiar to himself. His answers to the questions propounded on the cross-examination, which was conducted by Gen. Tracy, were given with emphasis and with the directness of an arrow fired by the strong arm of the archer. He charged his defendant colleague with not only neglect of duty which in his opinion rendered him unfit to continue a member of the board, but also with mendacity, treachery, and double-dealing, not only with regard to the affairs of the Police Department, but also in connection with the Greater New-York project. He testified that while Mr. Parker was counsel to the Greater New-York Commission he openly advocated the measure while secretly working for its defeat.

Commissioner Parker was a witness in his own behalf, and explained that the decision of charges against policemen was, in many instances, by his desire to examine carefully the testimony taken on the trial.

The session yesterday was an extraordinarily long one. It commenced at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and a recess was taken from 1:30 to 2:30 P. M. The session was continued from 2:30 P. M. until 7 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 8 o'clock. The hearing was resumed at 8:30 P. M., and was continued until 11:10 P. M., when an adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock this morning.

The most interesting part of the night session was when Mr. Roosevelt gave an account of his interview with Thomas C. Platt early last January.

The examination of Commissioner Parker was continued yesterday from the last hearing, and after a few questions were asked him by his counsel, Gen. Tracy, he was turned over to Mr. Root for cross-examination.

Mr. Parker testified that the first complaint about his absence from Police Board meetings that he knew of was an article published in an evening paper. It was written by a reporter, and was notoriously and insanely hostile to him. He was then asked about the Lauterbach letter.

"That," said Mr. Parker, "did not relate to appointments and promotions in the department. I was charged with forcing the reappointment of Gen. Rodenbough, who was represented as a Tammany Democrat, as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, when I had nothing to do with it, and was not present at the meeting at which the reappointment was made. I had not even suggested his name. I read Mr. Roosevelt's reply to Mr. Lauterbach twenty-four hours after it was written, and remember that Mr. Roosevelt said that I had been absent from thirty-eight out of sixty-three meetings."

The cross-examination was continued as follows:

Q.—When you read that you knew it was a complaint? A.—I supposed it was.

Q.—You said that you gave the benefit of your inquiry and knowledge for the benefit of the board. Can you produce any written report made to the board on the matter of appointments and promotions? A.—I cannot. None of the Commissioners made written reports on these subjects. I did communicate my opinions to my associates orally and by my vote.

Gen. Tracy Makes a Protest.

Mr. Parker was then asked about the meeting of the Board of Police, when a resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to make changes in the Bi-Partisan Police bill so as to give a majority of three Commissioners the absolute power to make promotions, and to take the power of transfer and assignment away from the Chief of Police. Mr. Parker said that he was not present at this meeting. The resolution was adopted without consulting him, because the other Commissioners knew that he was opposed to the proposed changes.

John Proctor Clarke, the Assistant Corporation Counsel, was present as the legal adviser of the Mayor. He was seated behind the Mayor, and next to him were Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews, and they were frequently seen in conversation.

Gen. Tracy entered an objection to this. He said that he objected to the legal advisers of the Mayor being in consultation with those who were behind this prosecution.

"It is not becoming," Gen. Tracy said, "and I have noticed it day after day and said nothing. It was so noticeable that a newspaper made a cartoon about it."

Mr. Clarke said that the conversation with the Police Commissioners was not with reference to the case, and peace was restored.

Mr. Parker then explained the delay which had been charged against him in relation to applications for pensions. He said that he was only complying with the custom which had previously prevailed in the department.

He referred again to the meeting of March 20, 1896, when the resolution asking for the changes in the Bi-Partisan Police bill was adopted. He said the resolution, which was hostile to him and to Chief Conlin, was prepared in secret after he had declined to vote for Brooks and McCullagh for Inspectors, and it was done to have the Chief shorn of his powers.

The meeting at which nine Roundsmen were made Sergeants was held in his absence, Mr. Parker said. "Mr. Roosevelt sent for Chief Conlin," he said, "and ordered him to make the recommendation necessary to make the promotions without my vote. At first he declined, but after a siege of two hours they coerced him into making the recommendation. They threatened to suspend him if he did not comply with the demand."

Mr. Parker then reverted to the examination of Captains for promotions to Inspectorships. His associates cited only Capts. Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, but he objected to this procedure because the law gave every Captain the right to enter the examination. Capts. Allaire and Grant took the examination, but the majority of the Commissioners gave them such a low rating that it was impossible for them to secure appointment, even if their examination was perfect. Then the majority of the Commissioners ordered Inspector Cortright alone for the examination for Deputy Chief without giving any notice to the department so that he might be the only candidate."

"And that," said Gen. Tracy, "is civil service reform in the Police Department."

At the conclusion of Commissioner Parker's examination a number of Captains and Acting Captains testified to the manner in which complaints made by citizens were investigated. Their testimony went to show that all the complaints referred to Commissioner Parker by the board, and which he was charged with having neglected, had been properly attended to.

Commissioner Parker then took the stand again and explained away the delay in deciding the charges against policemen. He said that during his service in the board he had 1,293 cases. Commissioner Grant had tried 1,300 cases, Commissioner Roosevelt 1,095, and Commissioner Andrews about 1,100.

Commissioner Roosevelt a Witness.

President Roosevelt was then called by the prosecution in rebuttal. He explained in detail how regular meetings were held, and how special meetings were called by sending notice to each member of the board. He could not testify of his own knowledge that Mr. Parker had ever received a notice of a special meeting. He said further that much public business was delayed by Mr. Parker's non-attendance at the meetings. The abolition of the Broadway squad and the steamboat squad were delayed by Mr. Parker's absence.

With reference to Commissioner Parker's connection with the Greater New-York project, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Parker told me that he would find out what the chances were for the passage of the bill, and for supplemental legislation. He advised me to see Mr. Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Gen. Anson McCook, and he would furnish me with arguments against the measure. He wanted the men named to exert a pressure on the Mayor to induce him to veto the measure. I knew that he was counsel to the Greater New-York Commission, but he told me that he was compelled to advocate the bill openly, though he would oppose it secretly."

Mr. Roosevelt said further that Mr. Parker had frequently disavowed the responsibility for actions of the board taken while he was absent. He opposed the effort made by the majority Commissioners to vest the right of promotions and assignments in the board, instead of the Chief, and went to Albany to oppose it.

In the cross-examination of Mr. Roosevelt it came out that after his letter to Mr. Lauterbach the Mayor spoke to him about the alleged neglect of duty by Mr. Parker, and some time after he furnished the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel with the facts upon which the charges were afterward based. The first conversation was had about the middle of last April, and afterward the Mayor directed him to confer with the Corporation Counsel about preferring charges against Mr. Parker. He did not see the charges until they were printed in the newspapers.

Suggested Mr. Parker's Removal.

"I told the Mayor," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that for six months Mr. Parker had been an unfaithful public servant and in my opinion he should be removed. The Mayor was not very much pleased at our letter to Mr. Lauterbach, and he asked me for an explanation.

"I told the Mayor about Mr. Parker's neglect of duty and I referred him to Mr. Grant and Mr. Andrews, for I assumed they would tell the truth and would join me in denouncing Mr. Parker's conduct."

When asked how long the friction had been going on between him and Mr. Parker, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It began last October, when I discovered that Mr. Parker was not in sympathy with us in the enforcement of the excise law. The Mayor told me that Mr. Parker did not approve of our methods. I grew to think that Mr. Parker was double-dealing, for at a meeting we had with the Mayor he said substantially that he did approve of our methods."

The cross-examination was continued as follows:

Q.—After thus meeting, did you not compliment Mr. Parker? A.—I did compliment him on the stand he had taken with the Mayor.

Q.—Did you not say to him, "You are a bully colleague, old boy, stand up for your colleagues." A.—Indeed, I did not. Mr. Parker to stand up for a colleague? I guess not.

Q.—Do you remember a dinner at which the Mayor said that before July 1 he could get anything he wanted from the Commissioners, but after that they ignored him, and would not answer him? A.—I do, but I do not distinctly remember what I said. I suppose it was all talk.

Q.—Do you not remember once saying to Mr. Parker, "You are a bully colleague. Great God, if the other two were only like you?" A.—I have no distinct recollection of it.

Q.—Did not you and he speak from the same platform? A.—We did.

Q.—And did not you often compliment him? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you remember a meeting at Renwick Hall just before election, in 1895, when, after Mr. Parker spoke, you advanced and said to the audience: "He's just as good a Commissioner as he is a speaker?" A.—I do not recollect using these words.

Q.—Did you believe him to be sincere then? A.—I did; but after his letter to Mr. Lauterbach I changed my mind. I charged Mr. Parker with utterly neglecting his duty, with treachery and double-dealing, and that his presence in the board was demoralizing to the police force. His refusal to act with us, his determination to "hold up" Steinkamp, his neglect to show the least desire to act with us in any of the promotions, his refusal to make concessions, all tended to show that he was not fit for the place. If he had only shown an interest in the affairs of the department we would have been glad to yield to him. I did yield to him more than I ever did to any other man.

Q.—And you do not like to yield? A.—Yes; by George, I do like to yield to a man who will make concessions also.

Q.—You desired to get him out of the board? A.—I thought it would be an admirable thing to get him out. I recognized at the same time that Mr. Parker was a very able man.

Q.—Did you spoil him among you? A.—I guess not.

Q.—When did you make up your mind to get Mr. Parker out? A.—By January of this year. I felt that I wanted to get Mr. Parker out because he was neglecting his duty. If the other Commissioners had not acted in harmony we could not have done a stroke of work for six months at least. He impeded the appointment of scores of patrolmen.

Q.—Give one instance where the appointment of a patrolman was impeded by Mr. Parker's absence? A.—I cannot now give you one specific case, but there were scores of them.

The hearing was adjourned at 7:15 P. M. until 8 o'clock, but it was nearly half an hour later before it was resumed.

Gen. Tracy drew out of Mr. Roosevelt the statement that Mr. Parker had given a grudging assent to the plan for having the patrolmen taught the use of revolvers.

Q.—What do you say about the lodging house proposition? A.—That was a question about which there had been no definite understanding. Mr. Parker had not given his assent.

Q.—Had not Mr. Parker said that it would be an excellent thing? A.—Yes.

His absence did not prevent its adoption? A.—No.

Q.—At the time of the promotion of the Sergeants you expected him to be present? A.—Yes.

Q.—And in consequence of his absence you adjourned the meeting? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then the promotions took place at an adjourned meeting. A.—I really do not remember.

Q.—Did not you swear this afternoon that the meeting was a special meeting? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do not you know the difference between an adjourned meeting and a special meeting? A.—I do not know that we observed any distinction.

Q.—Did you see Chief Conlin that morning? A.—I am not sure. I saw him about that time.

Q.—Did you not threaten or coerce the Chief into assenting to the appointments? A.—I hardly know how to answer that question, but I will tell you exactly. The merit marks had been given after full consultation with the Chief. He told me personally that all these men were fitted to become Sergeants. Then he became doubtful about some of them. I said to him: "Did you deceive your superior officer when you said they were all right?" I then found that the Chief had made the same things to Col. Grant, and that he had dictated them immediately afterward to his typewriter.

"Q.—Was there any talk of putting the Chief on trial? A.—I believe that Col. Grant suggested that if the Chief had been lying we would suspend him. I replied that our power was doubtful, but that we could do something. Conlin seemed to have doubts about two or three of the men, especially Michael Tierney, who had been my Roundsman.

Q.—You say that the Chief was shown a memorandum pinned on the list of candidates in Col. Grant's room? A.—I believe so. The Chief told me it was all a mistake two or three days afterward.

Did Not Think Tierney Drank.

Q.—What was Parker's objection to Tierney? A.—I think it was merely a general objection. He said he thought that Tierney had a "still" on—that he drank. I told him that I had seen him every day for nine months and had watched him closely, and that I knew that he did not drink.

Q.—By "still" you mean that he had a "load" on? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you known Tierney? A.—He had been my Corporal in the National Guard ten years before. I knew him then as trustworthy and intelligent.

Q.—But there were charges against him in the record? A.—Nothing but one blot against his record—a charge of assaulting a citizen, for which he was fined twenty days' pay, and I was convinced that that charge was fraudulent.

Q.—How many other charges were there against him? A.—About half a dozen in eight years.

Q.—Then you mean to say that a man who had been tried and convicted half a dozen times, once for assaulting a citizen, was a fit man for promotion. A.—I have explained already that I had investigated the charge of assault and did not believe it to be true. The other charges were trivial.

Mr. Roosevelt then answered several questions along this line with the words: "I cannot say definitely."

Gen. Tracy finally said, brusquely: "Is there anything you can say definitely?"

"Yes; some things," said Mr. Roosevelt, tartly, looking straight at Gen. Tracy, as if he was inviting some questions of the kind that he could answer.

Some of the best men promoted to be Sergeants, Mr. Roosevelt said, had a very much worse record than Tierney.

Speaking about the change in the Broadway squad, which had been discussed several times by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Parker before they were carried out, Gen. Tracy suddenly asked:

"Weren't you doubtful about the changes in the Broadway squad? Is it not a fact that you didn't attempt to know your own mind until you had talked with Parker?"

"Not in the least," said Mr. Roosevelt, fiercely.

The most interesting part of the night session was reached when Gen. Tracy began to ask Mr. Roosevelt about the interview which he had had with Mr. Platt early in January last about the Greater New-York bill and the supplementary legislation which was expected to follow it.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he could fix the date of this interview by the fact that it preceded by a few days his address before a meeting of Methodist ministers.

Q.—Did not you feel the need of benefit of clergy after seeing Mr. Platt? A.—No. I wanted to see Mr. Platt on questions of National politics. Then I asked him if we were to be kicked out by supplementary legislation after the Greater New-York bill had passed. He said yes. That was fair fight, so I threw down the gauntlet at the meeting of the Methodist ministers.

The interview with Mr. Platt, Mr. Roosevelt said, had been arranged by Joseph Murray.

Q.—Did you talk about Parker at that interview? A.—Very little. I would not tell you what Mr. Platt said to me in confidence about Parker.

Mr. Roosevelt protruded his lips savagely as he said this, and had the expression of a man who could say something awful if he chose.

Gen. Tracy then brought out that Mr. Parker and Mr. Roosevelt had talked about the Platt interview before it took place.

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The subject of the talk about National politics was the attitude of the Reed and Morton men.

Mr. Roosevelt denied that he had said to Mr. Platt that Mr. Parker was loyal and stood by his colleagues. He might have said that Mr. aPrker was able, efficient, and game, but if he said so he spoke of Mr. Parker as a man and not as a public officer.

Gen. Tracey asked Mr. Roosevelt if the question had not come up as to new legislation by which he and Mr. Parker were to remain in office as Police Commissioners for New-York. Mr. Roosevelt's only reply to this question was: "That I was suggested to remain," delivered in a tone at once incredulous and disdainful.

Q.—Did not you tell Parker that Platt put out a feeler in that direction? A.—On the contrary, I gathered that I certainly would not.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the last time Mr. Parker was at his house was in the middle of February, when he was invited to meet Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Bishop of The Evening Post.

The remainder of the session was spent over questions of promotion and of how much attention Roosevelt gave to the records of trials which had been held before colleagues. Gen. Tracy asked him if he would swear that he had not decided some cases without reading them at all. Mr. Roosevelt replied that this might have happened in two or three instances, when he had acted on what his colleagues had told him.

PRINCIPAL MARRIES A TEACHER.

Charles R. Abbott Is Seventy-three Years Old, His Wife Is Thirty.

The marriage of Principal Charles R. Abbott of Public School No. 1, Brooklyn, and Miss Alice Day, a teacher in that school, took place at 11 A. M. yesterday, in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Adelphi Street, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Abbott is assistant rector of the church, as well as school Principal, and his ceremony was performed by the Rev. Spencer S. Roche, assisted by the Rev. William W. Blatchford.

The church altar and chancel were handsomely decorated with lilies, gladioli, and ferns, and pink and white blossoms and smilax entwined the lectern. Dr. John M. Loretz presided at the organ.

The church was well filled with relatives and friends of the bridal couple, many of the latter being teachers and pupils of the Adams Street school. The bride's nephew, Harvey Day, was the groom's attendant. He wore a suit of white. At the close of the ceremony the bride and bridegroom were congratulated by all present. They started immediately for Rochester to attend the teachers' convention in that city.

Principal Abbott is seventy-three years old, and his bride is thirty. Prof. Abbott has been a teacher fifty-three years, and for more than twenty years has been Principal of the Adams Street school. He formerly was in charge of the New-Jersey State Normal School. His first wife died about ten years ago. He owns a farm at New-Canaan, Conn. His Brooklyn home is at 255 Lafayette Avenue.

PROPOSED ON SHORT ACQUAINTANCE

Mrs. Milner, Who Was at Ellis Island, May Have a New Husband.

Mrs. Marie Milner, an Austrian who came here June 23 on the steamship Kensington to join her husband, complained to Dr. Senner yesterday that she had been deserted.

She said that her husband met her on her arrival and took her to 9 Grand Street. A day or two later he borrowed $30 to rent some rooms. Instead of renting the rooms, she said, he took the money and a woman to Philadelphia.

While Mrs. Milner was at Ellis Island yesterday Philip Bibel, a West Nyack farmer, went there to look for a housekeeper. He heard Mrs. Milner's story and at once offered her the position, which she gladly accepted. A few minutes later Mr. Bibel said he would marry her if she would get a divorce, and they started in search of a lawyer to begin proceedings.

St. John's Guild Summer Hospitals.

The Summer hospitals of St. John's Guild, the Floating Hospital and the Sea Side Hospital, will open to-day. The Floating Hospital will make a trip, and the arrangements for the boat that goes to the Sea Side Hospital are: West side—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, Fifty-second Street, 8 A. M.; Thirty-fourth Street, 8:30; Tenth Street, 9. East side—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Twenty-eighth Street, 8 A. M.; Third Street, 8:30; Market Street, 9.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, TEN PAGES, contains:

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The work of the silver men at Chicago begun.
LONDON'S GLEAM OF LIGHT.—It shines from Italy and clears the Continental situation.
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.—Death of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
CRETANS TO CUT LOOSE.—Christians have proclaimed a provisional Government.
A YOUNG GLOBE TROTTER.—Downer's eventful trip to Europe and North Africa.
DISCUSSED BY TEACHERS.—Manual training in grades above the kindergarten.
WHY BICYCLES DON'T TIP.—Simple explanation of the principles of balancing involved.
ANOTHER PATRIOT SHOT.—Executed in a Cuban fortress for the crime of rebellion.
GOLD IN THE ADIRONDACKS.—Fatal experience of two prospectors from Colorado.
ALL ABOUT WEATHERCOCKS.—Why it is that the cock showed changes in the wind.
HOME OF ROBERT FULTON.—Where the great inventor of steamships was born.

THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT contains an article on the Inconsistencies of New-York Milk Laws; Milk in Bottles; Farm and Factory Butter; the Prices in New-York, and other matters.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Culture of Large Fruits, by Henry Stewart; Stables for Calves, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers for mailing

Wednesday
July 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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JOSEPH H. TOOKER DEAD

SUDDEN ENDING OF A SINGULARLY VARIED CAREER.

Had Been Mayor's Marshal, a Merchant, a Printer, a Steamboat Manager, a Writer of Unusual Finish and Interest, a Theatrical Manager, and a Politician—Had Just Secured a $90,000 Printing Contract—Died of Heart Failure.

Joseph Henry Tooker, proprietor in chief of the Metropolitan Job Printing Office, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 133 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Mr. Tocker went to Washington last week and secured the contract, amounting to $90,000, for printing the United State Official Postal Guide. He returned to New-York on Friday and was ailing. The trouble was found to be intestinal obstruction. He was so far relieved on Monday that he went to his office, in West Twenty-sixth Street.

He was then, apparently as well as when he went away in the morning, but the symptoms of the trouble again returned in alarming character. His family say that an operation would have been performed, but for the ethical scruples of a famous practitioner. Mr. Tooker passed a night of agony. Collapse came at 11 A. M. yesterday, and death was due immediately to heart failure. When he passed away there were with him two of his daughters and their husbands, George S. Cooke and Victor A. Seggerman.

Mr. Tooker, who liked to be called "Joe," or "Marshal," or "Commodore," had for nearly half a century been conspicuous in many phases of New-York's busy life. He was of commanding and handsome presence, to which was added dignity by a superb beard, and in his career as compositor, newspaper man, dilletant writer, public official, volunteer fireman, metal merchant, theatrical manager, Commodore of a passenger fleet, politician, and printer, his dealings were honorable, and he made no enemy. His domestic life was such as to afford consolation to those he leaves behind.

Commodore Tooker—taking the title by which he is best known—was born Aug. 2, 1830, at 16 Norfolk Street, in the old Thirteenth Ward. His father, Daniel A. Tooker, was a copper merchant in South Street, and had been a Captain in the merchant service. The boy received all the schooling he ever had in old Public School No. 7, in Chrystie Street. Here, on the site of the place where he learned "the three R's," Mr. Tooker last week addressed the graduating class and presented medals and diplomas to the boys in whom he took such a deep interest.

Tooker began to fight the battle of life when he was eighteen, as a compositor on the Literary American, then published by George Quackenboss, who became eminent in pedagogy. "Young Joe" found time while working at the case to dabble in literature and to form a style that was agreeable, facile, and interesting. He contributed to The Literary American, won his spurs, and acquired journalistic instincts, and was taken on the staff of The New-York Herald. He originated shipping notes for this newspaper.

Oven the nom de plume "Bolivar" he wrote letters and news résumés for the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, and about 1855 was on the editorial staff of The Sunday Atlas. In this capacity he wrote incisive, but never rancorous, political articles, which were signed "Walton" and "The Widow Rogers."

In those days Mr. Tooker was an ardent volunteer fireman. He was foreman of Rutgers Hose Company, No. 26, and afterward of Victory Hose Company, No. 15, and while thus working gallantly without pay he accumulated a fund of facts and details which in later years enabled him to write reminiscences of the days of the "Vamps," which won him celebrity as an authority on ante-paid department times.

When A. Oakey Hall became Mayor he appointed Mr. Tooker his first marshal. Mr. Tooker was then a merchant. His father having died, Mr. Tooker succeeded him in the firm of Jones, Tooker & Co., South Street copper merchants and agents of the Revere Company of Boston. The "Co." in the firm was William J. Conlin, brother of Peter Conlin, now Chief of Police, known on the stage as "Billy Florence."

Florence was at the portals of success as an actor when Mr. Tooker, who was his brother-in-law, decided to look after his theatrical interests, and to that end managed the Winter Garden, and afterward Wallack's, and there was manager for both Florence and his brother-in-law, Barney Williams.

Mr. Tooker next managed the Grand Opera House for James Fisk, Jr., and on his death was with Augustin Daly. His most notable experiences as a manager were with Jarrett & Palmer, at Booth's, in West Twenty-third Street. Among the productions there were "Julius Caesar," "Sardinapalus," and "Henry V." In the cast for "Julius Caesar" were E. L Davenport as Brutus, Lawrence Barrett as Cassius, Frank C. Bangs as Mark Antony, and Milnes Levick as Julius Caesar.

At Booth's Tooker originated the "professional matinée," received Dom Pedro of Brazil, managed the farewell appearance of Charlotte Cushman, and entertained the Royal Irish Rifle team and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. He sent the "Henry V." company across the Continent to produce the play at San Francisco in eighty-four hours, and April 10, 1877, at his own benefit, he played John in "Slasher and Crasher," with Robson and Crane.

While with Jarrett & Palmer, Mr. Tooker bought the steamer Plymouth Rock of Jay Gould, for $160,000, and later on acquired the Grand Republic and Columbia for local service, and was appointed Commodore of the fleet. His was a brilliant and becoming uniform, which was worn as jauntily and unconsciously as that of the Amiral Suisse in "La Vie Parisienne."

After Booth's Mr. Tooker managed for E. G. Bilmore at Niblo's Garden and invited all the ministers of this and neighboring cities to see the "Black Crook" and criticise it. He was managing at the Bijou Theatre for himself, and at Wallack's for Lester Wallack.

At this time, more because of urging by his many political friends than from choice, Mr. Tooker became identified with politics. He was for a time Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the Young Democracy, then he joined Irving Hall, and when that organization became a memory he went to Tammany Hall and was at his death a member of the Committee on Organization.

James Gordon Bennett in 1882 turned the Metropolitan Job Printing office over to Mr. Tooker when he decided that its possession militated against his ideas of what proper theatrical criticism should be. Since then Mr. Tooker had devoted his attention to business, his family, and the writing of reminiscences. Many of his articles have been published in The New-York Times. All were excellent, and the best were, perhaps, reminiscences of actors and actresses of the old Seventh Ward, and one published Oct. 31, 1886, "Royalty at the Theatre."

Incidents of Mr. Tooker's life were his interest in the Tweed Statue, (he was Treasurer of the project) the sending of the bark Erin's Hope under Col. James Kerrigan to aid the Fenians, and the urging of Hugh J. Grant's candidacy for Mayor.

Commodore Tooker married in 1834 Winifred Conlin, sister of William J. and Peter Conlin. She died in 1890. They had five children, of whom survive Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Seggerman, and the wife of John Clyde Sullivan, Paymaster, United States Navy, and Joseph H. Tooker, Jr., of White Plains. Another daughter, who was the wife of Henry Cook of the Germania Savings Bank, died several years ago.

Commodore Tooker lived modestly, but left a comfortable fortune of about $200,000. He will be buried to-morrow beside his wife in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery. The details of the funeral will be arranged to-day.

Mr. Tooker was a member of Americus Lodge, Knights of Honor; of Knickerbocker Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Typothetae, and the Actors' Fund. He was, up to his death, deeply interested in the public school system, and for five years was Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

Great sorrow came with the news of his death to many friends. Messages of sympathy were received from A. M. Palmer, Augustin Daly, ex-Mayor Gilroy, ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe, Henry E. Abbey, E. G. Gilmore, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Justices O'Brien, Daly, and Barrett, and A. J. Dittenhoefer.

GEORGE LAW IS DEAD.

The President of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Unconscious Four Days.

George Law, President of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Companies, died yesterday at 3:05 o'clock P. M., at his home, 259 Fifth Avenue. He had been confined to his house for nearly a month with erysipelas, and had been unconscious for four days.

An operation was performed as a last resort at the beginning of his disease by Dr. Martin Burke, Drs. Janeway and Conley being called in consultation. Mr. Law appeared to be benefited by the operation, but on Sunday he had a relapse and became unconscious, and sank gradually.

There were present at his death bed Mrs. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, the grandfather and grandmother of Mrs. Law; Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Williams, the married sisters of Mr. Law; Mr. Wright, his brother-in-law; Dr. Martin Burke, physician, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church.

Mr. Law was the son of George Law, one of the early proprietors of street railways, and was born in this city fifty-three years ago. He went to the public schools and was afterward graduated at Columbia College.

His father put him to work at first as the driver of a street car, and in due time passed him through every part of street-car work, until he knew it thoroughly.

After his father's death George Law became President of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue street-car lines. He never forgot his practical experience, and was as quick to reward an efficient driver or conductor as he was to discharge an inefficient employe.

Mr. Law was not only a keen and skillful yachtsman, but a splendid driver. He was an indefatigable worker when he set about it, and his knowledge of detail was so great that a few questions would always inform him of how his street-car road was being run.

Mr. Law purchased the yacht Veto and entertained many of his friends on board of her. He chartered a special train in 1889 and took a number of sporting men and pugilists to Saratoga. Among these were "Joe" Coburn, the pugilist, and Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree. The sporting men and pugilists lived several days at one of the Saratoga hotels at Mr. Law's expense and had a great time.

Mr. Law married Miss Olga Smith in the Church of the Heavenly Rest Sept. 24, 1894. The news of his marriage was a great surprise to his friends, as it was generally understood that he was a confirmed bachelor. After his marriage Mr. Law became domestic in his tastes, but occasionally invited his former friends to his home.

The funeral will be private, and the burial will be at the convenience of the family.

SIR JOHN PENDER DEAD

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH MAN SUCCUMBS TO PARALYSIS.

His Great Work in Organizing the Cable Companies Whose Lines Now Gird the World—A Man Whom No Disasters Could Overwhelm, and Who Brought All His Enterprises to a Successful Issue—A Prosperous Merchant.

LONDON, July 7.—Sir John Pender, formerly member of Parliament for the Wick District, and known the world over as one of the chief, if not the foremost, of organizers and promoters of ocean telegraphy, died to-day from the effects of a second stroke of paralysis, he having had a similar attack last January, which compelled him to resign his seat in Parliament.

Sir John Pender, G. G. M. G., F. R. S., (Edinburgh and London,) F. S. A., (Scotland,) J. P., D. L., second son of the late James Pender of Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire, was born in 1816. Sir John had the advantage of an early education. On leaving school he went into the accounting branch of a factory, and in two or three years, (about the time he had attained his majority,) he was general manager of the business.

The life of Sir John divides itself from this point into two parts—first, as a merchant in Glasgow and Manchester, and second, as introducer, executant, and extender of submarine and suboceanic telegraphy. In Manchester Sir John rose to the front rank in the export trade of that vast emporium of manufacture, and there laid the foundation of his still more conspicuous course in telegraphy, not only as regards ample personal means, but also a thorough commercial knowledge of India, China, America, and the colonies of Great Britain. When the immense Atlantic project was undertaken, he was one of the 345 who contributed £1,000 each to let the experiment be tried. His name appears from that time in the list of Directors of the Atlantic Company over seven or eight years, during which cable after cable had failed.

The final crisis of Atlantic prospects came when the ship Great Eastern steamed out, with capacity far greater than any other ship before or since, with a cable more nearly perfect than has before been made; yet the great ship parted with this precious cargo in mid-ocean, and the Atlantic Company was financially ruined. Its appeals to the public for subscription of capital had hitherto fallen flat; they were now utterly useless. But not so thought Sir John Pender and others like him, as to the attainable undertaking, and the Anglo-American Company (of £600,000) was then formed to lay a new cable and to recover the former if possible. Negotiations with Glass, Elliot & Co. and the Gutta Percha Company therefor had been under arrangement. But difficulties arose between the two manufacturing companies. The Gutta Percha Company found that it was surrendering its accustomed business in favor of a supreme object, and that in the failure of that one purpose it might lose all.

It was here that the genius of Sir John Pender rose to heroism. Delay would have been fatal to an Atlantic cable and to all the capital, approaching £2,000,000, that had been expended. The Gutta Percha Company was asked by Sir John the amount of guarantee they required. "A quarter of a million sterling," was the answer. "Will you take my personal guarantee for that amount?" "Yes." "Well, you have it." And in a few weeks more, Glass, Elliot & Co. and the Gutta Percha Company were formed into the Cable Construction and Maintenance Company, with Sir John as Chairman. The cable was not only successful—luckily for Sir John and the world—but the same expedition that laid it recovered the one that had been lost, and the two companies, Atlantic and Anglo-American, were brought back successfully to life and land.

This result would have been enough to crown the adventures of any one man, but Sir John had no sooner seen the Atlantic cables established than he proceeded to work indefatigably in the organization and development of the Mediterranean, Eastern, (Indian and China,) Australian, South African, and direct African cables—in short, a world system, of which the American is now but a segment. Sir John was virtually the dominant spirit of all submarine telegraphy.

Sir John Pender was a merchant in London, Glasgow, and Manchester; a B. L. for Lancashire and Middlesex; a J. P. for Middlesex, Manchester, Lancashire, Denbighshire, and Argyllshire. He published, in 1869, "Statistics of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries from 1840." He was a member of Parliament for Totnes in 1862-6, and was first returned for Wick burghs in 1872, which he represented in three Parliaments, till 1885. In 1892 he was again returned for Wick burghs.

On the occasion of a visit to Constantinople, Sir John was sent for by the Sultan, and, in recognition of the great part he had played in connection with submarine telegraphy, his imperial Majesty presented Sir John with the Grand Cordon of the Medjidiah. This is the highest honor the Sultan can grant to an alien. Sir John, many years ago, was the recipient of the Knight Commandership of the St. Saviour of Greece, and had also the order of the Rose of Portugal. He was also a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

He married, first, in 1840, Marion, daughter of James Cearns, Esq.; second, Emma, daughter of the late Henry Danison, Esq., of Daybrook, Notts.

Peddlers Must Be Moral Hereafter.

Street peddlers, after this, will find it somewhat more difficult to get a license than they found it heretofore. They will be required to make affidavit as to their age, length of residence in this country, and good moral character. These facts must also be certified to by a friend of each peddler.

DEATH OF ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

Was One of the Best-Known and Most Respected City Publishers.

Anson Davies Fitz Randolph, the well-known publisher, died Monday evening at West Hampton, L. I., where he had gone to spend the Summer. Although Mr. Randolph had been ill for some weeks, there seemed to be no reason for expecting a fatal termination of his disease until a day or two ago. The chief cause of his death was a general infirmity due to the death of his wife last December, to his advanced age, and to the temporary business embarrassments which came to him at the close of a long and honorable career in the bookselling and publishing business.

Mr. Randolph was born in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1820, and came to this city to live and work when he was ten years old. His first situation was that of errand boy in the New-York Depository of the American Sunday School Union, which then had its offices in Nassau Street. He remained with this firm for twenty-one years, and left it in 1851 to begin the bookselling business for himself.

The first store which Mr. Randolph occupied was 669 Broadway, opposite Bond Street. That location was then considered very far up town, as the Appletons, the Carters, Charles Scribner, and M. W. Dodd were then clustered around the City Hall. Mr. Randolph from the first made a specialty of religious books, and in his first year's occupancy of his store republished a little book entitled "Hints to Christians," originally published in Philadelphia about 1826 by Dr. Beecher and Dr. Skinner.

The numerous friends of Mr. Randolph at that time had great fears for his future success as a publisher of religious books, but his judgment showed itself to be better than theirs, for "Hints to Christians" is still in print. The premises occupied by Mr. Randolph were torn down in 1852 to make room for the La Farge House, and he moved to the corner of Third Street and Broadway, where he weathered the panic of 1857. The Christmas trade of that year was made memorable by the immense sale of Dr. Livingston's first book of African explorations, published in this country by the Harpers.

During the civil war Mr. Randolph had a profitable business in publishing pamphlets, sermons, and addresses called forth by the National struggle. Among other works published by Mr. Randolph at this time was Prince de Joinville's report on the Army of the Potomac, translated by William Henry Hurlbert.

Mr. Randolph moved further up town in 1864, to the store on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth Street, where he remained for twelve years. The book trade after the war was a profitable one, and Mr. Randolph shared fully in its prosperity.

The next up-town move made by Mr. Randolph was in 1876, when he took a store on the corner of Twentieth Street and Broadway. He said some years ago that when he went to this store Peter Goelet still displayed his cows and peacocks in the front garden of his dwelling house at Nineteenth Street and Broadway. After ten years spent in this part of Broadway, Mr. Randolph moved to the block on Twenty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, where he was among the Putnams, the Duttons, Hemsy Holt, and F. W. Christern. Even this location was deserted by Mr. Randolph in 1892 for a more convenient site at 192 Fifth Avenue, where he remained until he sold out his retail business, a few months ago, to the Baptist Publication Society, retaining his wholesale business, which he removed to 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue.

The final trial in Mr. Randolph's business life came June 10, 1896, when the A. D. F. Randolph Company, which had been incorporated a few days previously, was compelled to make a general assignment to W. J. Wiley. This company has since been reorganized, chiefly under the direction of Arthur D. F. Randolph, the eldest son of Mr. Randolph, who became his father's partner in 1884. The creditors of the company, as a means of showing their trust in the integrity of the chief stockholders, and as a personal tribute of respect and admiration for Mr. Randolph, offered to wait one year or ten years for their money, being convinced that the embarrassment of the company was only temporary.

Mr. Randolph was a man of culture and refined tastes, an eloquent speaker, and an occasional writer of verse of merit. Though stately in his manner, he was always courteous and helpful in his intercourse with those with whom his business brought him in contact. He was an active Church member, and his influence during his long life was altogether for good.

The funeral services will be held at West Hampton on Thursday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

TOMBS NIGHT WARDEN REMOVED.

Asher Harris's Successor Is Col. O. M. Middleton.

Asher Harris, Night Warden of the Tombs prison, was removed yesterday by Commissioner of Correction Wright. Col. O. M. Middleton of the Harlem Republican Club was appointed temporarily pending civil service requirements.

Commissioner Wright asked for the Night Warden's resignation several days ago, which Mr. Harris declined to furnish. A second demand was made, and he was informed that if his resignation was not promptly received, a dismissal would follow. Harris paid no attention to the notice. Harris was tried on charges preferred by Murderer Considine a few weeks ago, but was acquitted by Commissioner Wright. It is said that his dismissal was the result of certain facts not made public, which came to the Commissioner's notice during the investigation of the Considine charges.

A Street Drops Twelve Feet.

Thirteenth Street, in Long Island City, between Second and Third Avenues, caved in yesterday while a heavy brewery truck was passing over it. The truck was got out with difficulty. The hole in the street was fifteen feet long, three feet wide, and twelve feet deep. It is thought that the cave-in was caused by a defect in the sewer, which permitted water to escape and wash the earth away, thus undermining the street.

HOBART STRONG FOR GOLD

FREE SILVER, HE DECLARES, WOULD CAUSE NATIONAL DISHONOR.

Address to the Notification Committee—Gold the One Standard of Enlightened Commercial Nations—The Financial Question Admits of No Compromise and Must Be Settled Now—Millions and Our Commercial Prosperity Are at Stake.

PATERSON, N. J., July 7.—Garret A. Hobart, Republican nominee for the Vice Presidency, was formally notified to-day that he was the choice of the convention. In accepting the nomination, he stood in strong contrast with Major McKinley, the reticent head of his ticket, and declared himself unequivocally for a gold standard.

The notification speech was made by Charles W. Fairbanks, who was the temporary Chairman of the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Hobart's reply follows:

I beg to extend to you my grateful acknowledgments for the very kind and flattering terms in which you convey the formal announcement of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has been done me, and through me the State in which all my life has been spent, in my selection as a candidate for this high office. I appreciate it the more because it associates me, in a contest which involves the very gravest issues, with one who represents in his private character and public career the highest intelligence and best spirit of his party, and with whom my personal relations are such as to afford a guarantee of perfect accord in the work of the campaign which lies before me.

It is sufficient for me to say at this time that, concurring without reserve in all the declarations of principle and policy embodied in the St. Louis platform, I accept the nomination tendered me, with a full appreciation of its responsibilities and with an honest purpose, in the event that the people shall ratify the choice made by the National Convention, to discharge any duties which may devolve upon me with sole reference to the public good.

Let me add that it will be my earnest effort in the coming campaign to contribute in every way possible to the success of the party which we represent, and which as to the important issues of the time stands for the best interests of the people.

Uncertainty or instability as to the money question involves most serious consequence to every interest and to every citizen of the country.

The gravity of this question cannot be overestimated. There can be no financial security, no business stability, no real prosperity, where the policy of the Government as to that question is at all a matter of doubt.

Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations.

All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprise, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it. An honest dollar, worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver plus a legislative fiat.

Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appalling disaster, and National dishonor.

It is a fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver may be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight, but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are necessarily connected by innumerable business ties, which cannot be severed or ignored. Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all the manifold departments of business, exchange, and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nations of the earth.

The question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all the people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a monetary standard equal to the best.

It is of vital consequence that this question should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence, here and everywhere, in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a protective policy has been formed by the study of the object lessons of a great industrial State extending over a period of thirty years. It is, that protection not only builds up important industries from small beginnings, but that those and all other industries flourish or languish in proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably proved that the prosperity of the farmer, mechanic, and all other classes of citizens goes hand in hand with that of the manufacturer and mechanic.

I am firmly persuaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a policy which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, will reopen American workshops on full time and full hands, with their operatives again well paid wages in honest dollars. And this can only come under a tariff which will hold the interests of our own people paramount in our political and commercial systems.

The opposite policy, which discourages American enterprise, reduces American labor to idleness, diminishes the earnings of American workingmen, opens our markets to commodities from abroad which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our products, and which, at the same time, steadily augments the public debt, increasing the public burdens, while diminishing the ability of the people to meet them, is a policy which must find its chief popularity elsewhere than among American citizens.

I shall take an early opportunity, gentlemen of the committee, through you to communicate to my fellow-citizens, with somewhat more of detail, my views concerning the dominant questions of the hour, and the crisis which confronts us as a nation.

With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished honor that has been bestowed upon me, and this signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned, I place myself at the service of the Republican Party and of the country.

When Mr. Hobart had concluded his speech the band struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes!" and the committee applauded. The crowd outside took up the cheering, which lasted for about a minute. There were loud calls by the audience for a speech from Gov. Griggs, who came in just as Mr. Fairbanks was commencing his address. The Governor did not respond. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock, and afterward the committee was driven in carriages around Paterson.

Aldermen Had No Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was postponed yesterday owing to the want of a quorum. Only nine members were present. The roll was called and the board immediately adjourned until July 14.

Johannis

"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

Ernest Cegorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

CONTRACTORS MAY JOIN TAILORS.

Prospect of Alliance Against Manufacturers in the Strike.

The strike of the tailors, which seems inevitable, will probably have a new feature in it, and that is an alliance of tailors with contractors against the manufacturers.

In other strikes the contractors stood by the manufacturers against the men. Should the contractors not side with the men, many of them may be crowded out of the business altogether, or accept prices for work out of which they will not be able to pay helpers and have any margin of profit left for themselves.

Both tailors and contractors blame the manufacturers for the present state of affairs. The manufacturers, it is said, have reduced the prices to the contractors 50 per cent. within the past year, and that has compelled the contractors to reduce the wages of the men until they are at last on the eve of an open revolt.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the last tailors' strike, will again take charge of the coming one, and yesterday a committee of the contractors called at his office, at 82 Forsyth Street, to hold a conference with him. He was not in, and the committee refused to say what it wanted to tell him.

The contractors hastily reorganized their old association, and will meet next week at 200 East Broadway to elect officers. They held a meeting a few days ago, and one-half of their number, it was said, were in favor of fraternizing with the tailors, while the remainder positively refused to entertain any such proposal.

A general meeting of the operators' branch of tailors has been called at Walhalla Hall for Saturday evening.

HE SWINDLED THE HOSPITALS.

How James Miller Managed to Get Money from the Institutions.

James Miller, forty years old, who said that he had no home, but had been living lately in the various lodging houses on the Bowery, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on two charges of larceny, preferred by Mrs. Eliza Fletcher, the Matron of the Maternity Hospital, at 139 Second Avenue, and Mrs. Helen F. Cutter, Matron of the American Female Guardian Society, of 2,247 Second Avenue. He pleaded guilty and was held for trial.

For some time past the hospitals have been swindled out of small sums of money by Miller. The scheme he used was always the same. In some manner he secured possession of railroad shipping blanks, and he would make these out for various articles for the hospital.

Before he would call at the hospital for money, he would send to the Matron a letter purporting to come from some little girl, in which it was written that a box of goods had been sent, and money to pay for the transportation would be found in the box. After this letter would reach the intended victim he would call and get the money.

These thefts were repeated at every hospital in the city. Finally circulars were sent out by one hospital giving a description of Miller, and exposing his fraud, and asking that he be arrested. He called on Miss Mary Eagan, the Matron of the New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, in West Thirty-eighth Street. She recognized him, and, calling in a policeman, had him arrested.

A MILLION FOR NEW TENEMENTS.

Capitalists Will Build Improved Homes for Wage Workers.

The incorporators of the City and Suburban Homes Company, which was incorporated at Albany Monday, with a capital of $1,000,000, met yesterday in the office of Samuel D. Babcock in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, and effected an organization.

There were present Samuel D. Babcock, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Bayard Cutting, Robert Fulton Cutting, D. Ogden Mills, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, George W. Young, Isaac N. Seligman, and Adrian Iselin, Jr.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. E. R. L. Gould; Vice President—Samuel D. Babcock; Chairman of the Board of Directors—R. F. Cutting; Treasurer—Charles Stewart Smith. A. W. Milbury was chosen Secretary.

A number of standing committees were formed, and a summary of the object of the company, which is to build improved houses for wage workers, was discussed.

Subscription books for investors will be opened in a few days at the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., the United States Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank, and the United States Mortgage Company.

Said They Took Bets on Races.

Acting Inspector Harley and Detectives Costigan and Forster of his office made a raid yesterday on an alleged commission merchant's office at 19 West Twenty-sixth Street and arrested one of the firm and the firm's bookkeeper on a charge of violating the pool law. The prisoners are Joseph F. Ullman of Ullman & Rankin and Frederick Fisher. The Acting Inspector charges them with taking bets on the Sheepshead Bay races. The men were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and held in $1,000 bail. The firm claimed it simply accepted commissions and sent the money to the track.

MR. BLISS'S BAD MEMORY

NOT MORE THAN TEN MINUTES LONG UNDER EXAMINATION.

Quarreled with Lawyer Edward A. Scott over References to Mrs. Fleming and Replied Angrily to Almost Every Question Asked Him—His Ordeal Closed—Receiver for His Property Is to be Appointed by Justice Conlan.

Henry H. Bliss, stepfather of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, was examined again yesterday in supplementary proceedings in Part II. of the City Court by Lawyer Edward A. Scott. The examination was held at the instance of John Q. Maynard, who has a judgment against Mr. Bliss and James O. Kane for $243.33.

Before the examination began Mr. Bliss became somewhat excited, and told Lawyer Scott that he would pay him after he had paid all other claims against him.

"Have you plenty of money?" asked Lawyer Scott.

"No; but I will have," exclaimed Mr. Bliss. "I have a deal on to sell the Astor House, and if it goes through, I will have lots of money."

Mr. Bliss is a real estate broker.

Mr. Scott inquired of Mr. Bliss if he had received any money due him after the order for his examination had been served. He replied that he had not received a cent.

"Have you any bank account now?"

"It's none of your business," exclaimed Bliss, "and I won't answer that question unless I am compelled to—not that I care, but I won't give you the satisfaction of knowing."

"Is your recollection any better than it was at the last examination?"

"No, not as good," said Bliss, "and it is failing all the time."

"How long can you remember anything?"

"Not more than ten minutes."

"Can't ever remember anything more than ten minutes?"

"Oh, I can remember some things longer than others," said Bliss, with a smile.

"You could remember if you had received any money since the last examination?"

"I guess I could," said Bliss.

"Do you remember what you testified to at your last examination?"

"No, I wish I did," said Bliss, who was becoming somewhat excited, and who shouted: "Didn't I tell you my memory was failing all the time?"

"Have you spent any money since the order was served on you?"

"Not a cent. I wish I had," retorted Bliss.

"Your memory is not good on that subject, is it?"

"Oh, give us a rest," exclaimed Bliss, "and stop your shenanigan."

"Stop what?" asked Lawyer Scott.

"Your shenanigan," yelled Bliss. "And let's get on with this. My memory is getting poorer all the time."

Mr. Bliss replied furiously to Mr. Scott several times during the examination, and walked up and down. He was particularly angered by references to Mrs. Fleming. He said he had not spoken to her since her arrest. He could not remember within four years of when his uncle, Henry Hale, had died.

Justice Conlan declared the examination of Mr. Bliss closed, and granted the motion made by Lawyer Scott for the appointment of a receiver for Bliss.

Mr. Bliss explained to the reporters that his remark about selling the Astor House was only a little joke to tease Lawyer Scott.

Mr. Scott said that he would, as soon as he could find her, examine Mrs. Fleming as a witness.

CHASED A BURGLAR FOUR BLOCKS.

Detective Dunn Had Followed the Man Down a Scuttle.

A woman leaned over the edge of the roof of a row of flats on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, yesterday, and screamed, "Thief!" "Thief!" to passers-by in the street. Detective James Dunn of the West One Hundredth Street Station happened to be walking by. He made his way to the roof.

The woman, who had been hanging out clothes, said that she had seen a man go through the scuttle of the adjoining house. The detective saw the open scuttle, and went into the dwelling. He did not know where he was, but as he reached the top stairway, he leaned over the baluster and saw a man with a bundle two flights below. Dunn ran down stairs. So did the man with the bundle, and out the front door into the street. The detective ran after the man through Ninety-sixth Street, to Columbus Avenue, to Ninety-seventh Street, and to Amsterdam Avenue, and caught him. He admitted that he had stolen the clothes in the bundle which he carried. He was held in Harlem Court for a hearing.

The Rajah's Treasure.

By H. G. WELLS,

AUTHOR OF "THE TIME MACHINE."

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SYNOPSIS.

The Rajah of Mindapore, on the Himalayan slopes, is supposed to be a hoarder of precious stones. This impression is confirmed by the arrival of an enormous safe which he has ordered, and which is placed in a locked room adjoining the hall of audience. Azim Khan, the Rajah's cousin and heir; Golam Shah, his chief Minister, and Samud Singh, his master of horse, discuss the treasure and observe that the Rajah is growing feeble and suspicious. The soldiery and palace attendants are won over, and the old Rajah is assassinated. The safe resists the attacks of the conspirators. Word comes that the English Deputy Commissioner is on his way from Allapore to investigate the matter. Golam and Samud thereupon assassinate Azim Khan and fix up a story for the young Commissioner. He believes it for several days, although the whole city knows the truth, and the soldiers of the late Rajah are watching Golam and Samud with hungry eyes.

PART III.

"This city is no longer for you and me," said Golam Shah, in a moment of clear insight. "They are mad about this treasure. Golconda would not satisfy them."

The Deputy Commissioner, when he heard their story, did indeed make knowing inquiries—as knowing as the knowingness of the English goes—in order not to show himself too credulous, but he elicited nothing. He had heard tales of treasure, had the Commissioner, and of a great box. So had Golam and Samud, but where it was they could not tell. They, too, had heard tales of treasure—many tales, indeed. Perhaps there was treasure.

Had the Deputy Commissioner had the scientific turn of mind he would have observed that a strong smell of gunpowder still hung about the audience chamber, more than was explained by the narrative told him, and had he explored the adjacent apartment he would presently have discovered the small treasure room with its smashed locks and the ceiling now dependent ruins, and amid the ruins the safe bulging perilously from the partly collapsed walls, but still unconquered, and with its treasures unexplored. Also it is a fact that Golam Shah's bandaged hand was not the consequence of heroism in battle, but of certain private blasting operations too amateurishly prosecuted.

So you have the situation—Deputy Commissioner installed in the palace, sending incorrect information to headquarters and awaiting instructions; the safe as safe as ever; assistant conspirators grumbling louder and louder, and Golam and Samud getting more desperate lest this voice should reach the deputy's ears.

Then came the night when the Commissioner heard a filing and a tapping, and being a brave man, he rose and went forthwith, alone and very quietly, across the hall of audience, revolver in hand, in search of the sound. Across the hall a light came from an open door that had been hidden in the day by a curtain. Stopping silently in the darkness of the outer apartment, he looked into the treasure room. And there stood Golam with his arm in a sling, holding a lantern, while Samud fumbled with pieces of wire and some little keys. They were without boots, but otherwise they were dressed ready for a journey.

The Deputy Commissioner was, for a Government official, an exceedingly quick-witted man. He slipped back in the darkness again, and within five minutes Golam and Samud, still fumbling, heard footsteps hurrying across the hall of audience, and saw a flicker of light. Out went their lantern, with a groan because of a bandaged arm, but it was too late. In another moment Lieut. Earl, in pajamas and boots, but with a brace of revolvers and a couple of rifles behind him, stood in the doorway of the treasure room, and Golam and Samud were caught. Samud clicked his revolver and then threw it down, for it was three to one—Golam being not only a bandaged man, but fundamentally a man of peace.

When the intelligence of this treachery filtered from the palace into the town, there was an outbreak of popular feeling, and a dozen officious persons set out to tell the Deputy Commissioner the true connection between Golam, Samud, and the death of the Rajah. The first to penetrate to the Deputy Commissioner's presence was an angry fakir, from the colony that dwelt about the holy place. And after a patient hearing the Deputy Commissioner extracted the thread of the narrative from the fabric of curses in which the holy man presented it.

"This is most singular," said the Deputy Commissioner to the Lieutenant, standing

And Golam and Samud Were Caught.

in the treasure room, (which looked as though the palace had been bombarded,) and regarding the battered but still inviolable safe. "Here we seem to have the key of the whole position."

"Key!" said the Lieutenant. "It's the key they haven't got."

"Curious mingling of the new and the old," said the Deputy Commissioner. "Patent safe—and a hoard."

"Send to Allapore and wire Chobbs, I suppose?" said the Lieutenant.

The Deputy Commissioner signified that was his intention, and they set guards before and behind and all about the treasure room, until the proper instructions about the lock should come.

So it was that the Pax Britannica solemnly took possession of the Rajah's hoard, and men in Simla heard the news and envied that Deputy Commissioner his adventure with all their hearts. For his promptitude and decision was a matter of praise, and they said that Mindapore would certainly be annexed and added to the district over which he ruled. Only a fat old man named MacTurk, living in Allapore, a big man with a noisy, quivering laugh, and a secret trade with certain native potentates, did not hear the news, excepting the news of the murder of the Rajah and the departure of the Deputy Commissioner, for several days. He heard nothing of the disposition of the treasure—an unfortunate thing, since, among other things, he had sold the Rajah his safe and may even have known the word by which the lock was opened.

The Deputy Commissioner had theatrical tastes. These he gratified under the excuse that display was necessary above all things in dealing with Orientals. He imprisoned his four malefactors theatrically, and when the instructions came from Chobbs he had had the safe lugged into the hall of audience, in order to open it with more

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GREAT DULLNESS PENDING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

London Sells Stocks for the First Time in Several Weeks—A Late Rally Carries Prices Back to About Monday's Level—Another Dividend for Jersey Central—Pacific Mail's Good Showing—Foreign Exchange Heavy.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Stock speculation has assumed a waiting attitude, operators being indisposed to commit themselves pending the outcome of the Chicago Convention. London, for the first time in several weeks, sold more stocks than it bought, although its operations were not large. In fact, the total business of the day was small, less than 100,000 shares changing hands.

The market was irregular throughout the day, but closed with considerable firmness at small fractional advances for the Granpers and International issues. The industrials, with the exception of Sugar, closed with fractional losses, although there was no special pressure against them. The buying of Sugar was attributed to insiders; the stock closed at 110¼, its highest price of the day, and a net gain of 1⅝ points. The late strength in the general list was based on a hope that the convention news might be less unfavorable than expected. The vote on the temporary Chairmanship had not been reached when the market closed for the day.

There was little news during the day. The Directors of the Jersey Central declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., making 3¾ per cent. for the year thus far—equivalent to 5 per cent. for the year. In 1895 the distribution was 5½ per cent. and in 1894 and the two previous years 7 per cent. The income account of the Pacific Mail Company contained in the pamphlet report issued to-day shows surplus assets of $767,185, an increase of $532,182. Earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas for the fourth week in June show a falling off of $44,120. For the fiscal year the gross earnings of the company show a decrease of $507,326. The falling off is attributed to the part failure of last year's cotton crop. Foreign exchange was extremely dull, at about yesterday's quotations. The free gold in the Treasury has fallen below $101,000,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $106,115,910; balances, $7,625,223; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $613,181.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 22,000 ounces at 69¼@69⅜c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜@54⅜c

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,826,511
Imports for same period	19,508,511
Net exports	$23,318,006
Net exports to date, 1895	13,058,790
Net exports to date, 1894	57,938,195
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet. Nominal rates were $4.87¼@$4.88 for sixty days and $4.88⅛@$4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86@$4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾@95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and generally steady. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & E. Ill. gen.....1⅞ | Union Elev. 1st.....1⅝
St. Pac. of N. M. 1st.1 | U. S. Leather 6s....1½

DECLINED.

Mo., K & T. 2d....1 | Va. Mid. gen.....1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	310	Manhattan	207
American Ex.	170	Market & Fulton	190
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	185
B. & Drovers'	125	Mercantile	150
Central National	126	Merchants'	132
City	500	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	Mount Morris	106
Commerce	203	National Union	202½
Continental	132	New-Amsterdam	150
Corn Exchange	280	New-York	230
East River	125	N. Y. County	610
Fifth Avenue	2900	N. Bank N. A.	130
Fourth National	175	Park	260
Gallatin National	295	Republic	146
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	96
Hanover	310	State of New-York	105½
Imp. & Traders'	525	Third National	103
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,389,063, against $6,748,677 in the preceding week and $4,899,937 the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $201,406,844, against $178,035,121 in the corresponding week of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 96; New-York Central, ⅝, to 99¼; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 68; St. Paul, ⅝, to 77⅝; Erie, ⅛, to 15½; Reading, ⅛, to 7⅛; Louisville & Nashville, ⅛, to 50⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅝. Erie first preferred sold at 35. British consols were unchanged for money at 113 7-16, and 1-16 lower for the account at 113⅛.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 7.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	76½	76½
Anaconda	.60	.59
Argentium	.54½	.54½
Isabella	.63½	.63½
Portland	1.70	1.70
Union	.34	.35
Consolidated	.14½	.14½
Pharmacist	.10½	.10½
Work	.11⅜	.11⅜
Mount Rosa	.13¼	.13¼
Alamo	.04½	.04½
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.40	1.43
Jefferson	.16½	.16½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The East River Savings Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $5,000, payable after July 10.

—The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Aug. 1. Transfer books will be closed from July 15 until July 31.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	147½	147½	— ⅛	147	150	25
*American Sugar Refineries	109½	110¼	108⅝	110¼	+ 1⅝	110¼	110⅝	89,252
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ 1½	100¾	101¼	185
American Tobacco	60⅝	61	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜	60½	60⅝	7,100
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛	14	14⅛	415
A., T. & S. F. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾		20⅝	20⅞	10
Baltimore & Ohio	18	18	18	18		17⅞	18¼	400
Brooklyn Union Gas	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛	90	91	125
Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	—	46	47	25
Chesapeake & Ohio	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	14⅜	15½	125
Chicago & Great Western	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	5½	7	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	96	96	96	96				25
Chicago Gas	57	58½	57	58	+ ¼	58	58¼	3,210
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71½	72½	71½	72½	+ ¾	72¼	72¾	6,660
Chicago & Northwestern	99½	100	99¼	100	— + 1	99¾	100	1,155
C., M. & St. Paul	75¼	75⅝	75	75½	+ ⅛	75½	75⅝	11,947
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	128¼	128¼	127¼	127¾		127½	128⅝	47
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	63	63⅝	62¾	63¼	+ ⅛	63¼	63½	3,955
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜	29	30	100
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol.	17	17	17	17	— ⅛	16½	17½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	153⅝	153½	153	153	— ⅛	153	154½	550
Delaware & Hudson	124½	124½	124½	124½	— ⅛	124	124½	180
Del., Lack. & Western	158	158	157¾	157¾	— 1	155	158	800
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	47	46¾	46¾	+ ⅜	47	47⅜	200
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in pd.	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅛	13¾	14	1,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96½	96½	96½	96½				10
Erie	14⅞	15	14⅞	15		14½	15	200
Erie 1st pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½		33½	34½	20
General Electric	26	26⅞	25⅞	26	— ⅜	26	26¾	710
Great Northern pf.	113	113	113	113	— 2	110	120	200
Laclede Gas	21	21	21	21	+ ¼	20⅝	22	100
Lake Erie & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½		17	17⅝	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛	69⅝	70⅝	100
Long Island	74	74	74	74	— ¼	74	75½	115
Louisville & Nashville	49	49½	48⅝	49⅜	+ ⅛	49½	49⅝	4,425
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8½	8½	8½		7⅝	8¼	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛	17	19	200
Manhattan Con.	97	97¼	96¾	97	— ¼	97	97½	2,045
*Metropolitan Traction	101¼	101¼	101	101		100¼	101½	210
Minnesota Iron	62½	62½	62½	62½		61	62¼	200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22		21½	22¼	600
Missouri Pacific	21	21¾	21	21	+ ⅛	21	21¾	800
National Lead Company pf.	86	86	85¾	85¾		85	85¾	62
New-Jersey Central	100¼	101½	100¼	101	+ ⅛	101	101½	875
New-York Central	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼		95¼	95¾	208
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	171	171	171	171		170	173	3
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	29	30	29	30	+ ⅝	30	31	900
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	22	22	22	22		22	23	108
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		8¼	9	50
Northern Pacific pf., 2d in. pd.	17	17	17	17	+ ¼	16½	17½	100
Ontario & Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼	14	14½	15
Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22½		22	22⅝	210
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd.	13¾	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ½	14	14½	200
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	4	4		3¾	4	50
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9	9	9	9		8½	9	100
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40	40	40		39½	40	50
Southern Pacific	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅛	18⅝	18⅝	300
Southern Railway	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛	9¼	9⅜	762
Southern Railway pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞		25⅝	25⅞	1,327
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½	21¼	21½	120
Texas Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼		7¼	7½	100
Union Pacific, D. & G.	7	7	7	7		7	7½	100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛	2	2¼	700
United States Cordage	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4½	+ ¼	2	2¼	300
United States Cordage pf.	9	9	9	9	+ ¼	8½	9	100
United States Express	40	40	40	40		40	41	100
*United States Leather	7⅞	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛	7¼	7½	200
*United States Leather pf.	58	58¼	57½	57½	— ½	57½	58	2,400
Wells-Fargo Express	95	95	95	95		90	100	10
Western Union Telegraph	82⅜	83	82¼	82¼		82⅜	82⅝	626
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛	9	9⅛	1,107
Total sales								98,599

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	69¼	69¼	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛	69	69¼	22,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07				700

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
2,000.....108
2,000s10F.....108
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000.....69
A. T & S F gen 4s
10,000.....78¼
24,000.....78⅝
2,000.....78⅞
500.....79¼
12,000.....79
Adjustment 4s
10,000.....39¼
5,000.....39⅜
10,000.....39½
Austin & N W 1st
6,000.....84½
7,000.....84½
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000.....80½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000.....105⅞
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000.....98
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000.....107⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s Rgtd
2,000.....114¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000.....107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000.....72½
1,000.....72¼
2,000.....72¼
1,000.....72½
C, B & Q Cons 7s
10,000.....115⅞
1,000.....115⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....99⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
6,000.....44½
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000.....110
Chi, R. I. & P ext 5s
5,000.....101¼
2,000.....101½
2,000.....102
3,000.....101¾
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000.....98
Col, H V & Tol 5s
10,000.....85¾
1,000.....86
1,000.....86½
1,000.....86¾
Col, H V & T G M 6s
1,000.....85½
Den & R G 4s
8,000.....89¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
2,000.....106⅞
3,000.....107
E T, V & G Div'l 5s
5,000s15F.....111
Ed El Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000.....101¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000s3.....99½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
25,000.....62
10,000.....62¾
5,000.....63
Erie 2d mortgage
1,000.....106½
Ft Worth & R G 1st
10,000.....50
Ft W & Den C 1st
10,000.....80¾
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
1,000.....94½
Jefferson R R 1st
1,000.....103½
Keokuk & D M 1st
500.....104
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
1,000.....92
1,000.....92½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st
5,000.....100
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
12,000.....114¾
Louis & Nash, N O & Mob 2d
1,000.....100
Mex Nat'l 2d inc 6s, B
20,000.....5½
Mich Cent Mtge 4s
1,000.....105
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
14,000.....114
Mil & St P, Chi & Mo Riv 5s
5,000.....106½
5,000.....107
Chi & Pac W'n 5s
3,000s20F.....113¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000.....82⅝
11,000.....83
8,000.....83¾
3,000.....83¼
Mo, K & Tex 2d
5,000.....56
N Y Cent 1st Coupon
1,000.....117
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000.....103½
North Pac 1st 6s
1,000.....113½
4,000.....113
7,000.....113½
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co Co certfs, assented
5,000.....46
5,000.....46¼
45,000.....46
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
10,000.....93¾
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s
1,000.....76½
Oreg Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....12½
People's G & C Chi 1st cons 6s
5,000.....99¾
1,000.....99¼
2d Gtd 6s
6,000.....106
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid
5,000.....31½
5,000.....31⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
10,000.....76½
P, C & St L 1st 4½s, Series C
5,000.....110½
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000.....90
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000.....118
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000.....74¼
17,000.....74⅜
Rome, W & O Cons
3,000.....117
St L, A & T H 1st 5s
10,000.....105⅞
St L & S F gen 6s
4,000.....110
St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s
4,000.....104¼
So Pac N Mex 1st
5,000.....103
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000s3.....89⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000.....84
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs
1,000.....68
Union Elev 1st 6s
1,000.....79
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes stamped
5,000.....97¾
5,000.....97½
1,000.....97
U P D & G 1st
10,000.....33
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs
1,000.....25
U S Leather Co 6s
1,000.....112
Virginia Mid G M
1,000s3.....99
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000.....106½
West Shore Gtd 4s
20,000.....104¼
10,000.....104½
Registered
15,000.....104
W'n U Col Trust 5s
4,000.....105½

Total sales.....$599,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The market remains dull and steady. Strawboard broke to 32. The failure to declare the expected dividend this month is supposed to have been the cause of the decline. North Chicago sold at 235 and West Chicago at 100¾ to 100¼, the demand being light for both stocks.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
American Strawboard	*32¼	..	33½	35
Cal. & Chi. Canal & D.	62	64	62	64
Chic. Brew & Malt	..	..	14½	16
Chic. Brew. & Malt pf.	37	39	37	40
Chic. P. & P. Co.	34	36	34	36
Chic. P. & P. Co. pf.	48	49	48	49
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	*2⅝	..	*2½	..
Chic. City Railway	*220	..	220	223
Chicago Telephone	171	175	171	175
Diamond M. of Ill	*223½	..	*223⅝	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry	*21⅝	..	*21	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*19	..	19	19
Mill. & Chic. Brew	..	..	14	15½
Mll. & Chic. Brew. pf.	35	37	*37	..
New-York Biscuit	*92	..	*92¼	..
North Chic. St. R.	*235	..	235	238
Street's W. S. Car Line.	14	15	..	..
Street's W. S. Car L. pf.	55	65	55	56
West Chic. St. R.	*100¼	..	*101	..
Western Stone	61	..	*61	..

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98½	99	98¼	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	62	64	..	64
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	..	100	..
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102	102½	101½	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	*90	..	*90	..
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	*80¾	..	81	82
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	*74½	..	*74½	..
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	..	..	59	60
N. Chi. City R. R. 4½s.	100	100¼	..	..
N. City St. R. R. 1st 5s.	103½	104	*103⅝	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	*101⅝	..	..	102¼
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	99	99¾	..	99½

*Sales.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were ⅛ lower for the 4s, 1907, and ½ higher for the 4s, 1925. The sales were $16,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅜@116⅝; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108, and $20,000 5s, registered, at 112⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	108⅞	109⅛
4s, r., 1925	116½	116⅝
4s, c., 1925	116½	116⅝
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	..
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	50
*American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders	4	6½
American Typefounders' pf.	24	28
Atlantic Mutual '86 scrip	104¼	106¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	107
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	169½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	56	..
*Central & South American Tel.	118	121
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Stock Yards	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	85	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	165	..
5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Emigrant Industrial Company	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	71
Fourth National Bank	174	180
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	..
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102¼	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
‡Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	74	77
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	67
*Lorillard Company pf.	101½	104
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	103	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	..	130
National Bank of Commerce	201	204
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
New-Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	..	¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	..	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	100	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	89½	91
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
N. Y. L. E. & W. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Lan. & Imp. stock	..	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
New-York Air Brake Company	10	11½
New-York Biscuit Co.	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	350	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf.	75	80
Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
‡North Hudson Company R. R. 6s	99½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
‡Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	..
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	82½	85
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	40
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	109
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	63
*Standard Gas	75	77½
Standard Gas pf.	104½	106
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	256	258
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	93	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	171½	173½
Third National Bank	103	104½
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	295
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	7	8½
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	56
Trow Directory pf.	..	35
†Union Ferry stock	65	68
†Union Ferry 5s	103	104
†Union Railway 1st 5s	99	103
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	65	..
Union Typewriter pf.	5½	7
United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company	208	220
*United States Trust	1045	..
*Washington Car Company	155	157
Western Gas Company	63	66
‡Western Gas Company bonds	87	90
Worcester Traction	15	16½
Worcester Traction pf.	90	91
Worthington Pump pf.	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf.	..	72½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	576	576	576
4th week June	$36,002	$35,854	$33,786
Month	119,572	122,273	108,948
From Jan.	683,811	735,845	715,010
From July	1,904,409	1,790,224	1,579,832
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week June	$27,209	$24,880	$25,325
Month	88,541	90,482	79,356
From Jan.	478,787	523,918	497,418
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week June	$6,430	$6,447	$3,820
Month	20,417	21,114	13,448
From Jan.	138,938	136,775	129,261
From July 1	302,889	293,338	311,396
Evansville & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week June	$24,760	$28,307	$20,807
Month	79,576	91,755	66,172
From Jan. 1	526,603	494,806	492,426
From July 1	1,122,560	1,060,223	1,183,532
Georgia & Alabama—			
Mileage	340	365	.....
4th week June	$18,369	$10,242	.....
Month	69,220	36,829	.....
From Jan. 1	338,414	216,708	.....
International & Great Northern—			
Mileage	775	775	825

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS. $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH. Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

Default having occurred in the interest due June 1st on your bonds, the undersigned committee, appointed to protect your interests, has prepared a plan looking thereto, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, or from any member of the committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, and to sign the agreement as soon as possible, in order that the committee may be placed in a position to protect their interests without delay.

WILLIAM A. READ,
Nassau and Pine Sts.;
THOMAS DENNY,
No. 62 Cedar St.;
SIMON BORG, Committee,
No. 20 Nassau St.;
HENRY SANFORD,
No. 59 Broadway;
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
No. 20 Broad St.;

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and to
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John G. Keap, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1896.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French, James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold, Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson, Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton, John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade St., New-York, June 10, 1896.
A semi-annual dividend of 4 PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at the close of business Saturday, June 27th, 1896. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, July 16th 1896.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
143 Liberty St.,
New-York, July 6th, 1896.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Wednesday, July 15th, until Tuesday, July 21st.
J. W. WATSON,
Treasurer.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY,
Philadelphia, June 25th, 1896.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 15th, 1896. Transfer books close on July 10th, and open July 16th, 1896. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 25, 1896.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (one dollar per share,) payable on July 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 1st. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of said company in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $1,090,000, consisting of 10,900 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,300,000, consisting of 13,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
Dated, New-York, July 7, 1896.
W. S. WEBB,
HENRY L. SPRAGUE,
CHAS. H. BURNETT,
D. B. BROWN,
E. VAN ETTEN,
A majority of the Directors.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, July 7, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held this day Mr. Frederick B. Schenck was elected President of the bank, vice Mr. William P. St. John, resigned, and Mr. Charles M. Vail was elected Vice President.
JAMES V. LOTT, Ass't Cashier.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of the Executors of Augustus Zerega, dec'd.
$50,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$50,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1957, (Clinch Valley Div.,) Mercantile Trust Co. certfs.
325 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R., Co.
$100 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. Co. Bd., scrip.
100 shs. Oregon Improvement Co. prefd.
300 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. prefd.
1 sh. New-York Mutual Ins. Co., (180 p. c. pd.)
142½ shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
500 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
200 shs. United States Equitable Gas Co.
190 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y.
200 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. common T. C.
201 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. prefd.
120 shs. Rio Grande & Western Ry. Co. prefd.
41 shs. Great Western Ins. Co., ($30 per share paid in llq.)
By order of Executor.
$600 City of Humbolt 6 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1898-1901.
By order of Administrator.
20 shs. New-York Biscuit Co.
$1,080 Equitable Securities Co. Debenture Bds., Series B, due 1904, Sept., 1895, coupons.
For account of whom it may concern.
20 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
1,450 shs. Montana Coal & Iron Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
300 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
$10,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Trust Bds., 1909, Sept., 1891, coups.
$9,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1908.
30 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
30 shs. Franklin Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$1,000 N. Y. Recorder Co. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1901.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1896.
90th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD,
President.
FRANK G. STILES,
Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1896, as follows:
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, July 20, 1896.
WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
Daniel Barnes, Cashier.
New-York, June 22, 1896.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av.
The Trustees have ordered interest credited to depositors **July 1, 1896,** at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before **July 10** will draw interest from **July 1.**
George C. Waldo, President.
John C. Griswold, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, and to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces or parcels of land, namely:
PARCEL "A."
All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.
PARCEL "B."
All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 7, 1896.
—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in Dept. of the East during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received at the Headquarters and Offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Plattsburgh Barracks, and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, August 5, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for — at —." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling sixty 12-inch breech-loading rifled mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for sixty B. L. Steel Mortars complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of steel mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH SPRING RETURN Mortar Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with fifty-six, more or less, spring return carriages for 12-inch B. L. Rifled Mortars. United States assumes responsibility for all claims for patents on these carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN CARriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 30, more or less, 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Blank forms on which proposals must be made and all information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 10-INCH, 12-INCH, AND 16-Inch Steel Gun Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with eighteen sets each, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 10-inch and 12-inch guns, and one set for 16-inch gun. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with sixty sets, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 328 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	4:37	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	2:05		

HIGH WATER JULY 8.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
5:22 A. M.	5:44 A. M.	7:33 A. M.
5:38 P. M.	6:06 P. M.	7:35 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JULY 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Attilla	Newport	June 23
Concho	Galveston	July 1
Ems	Genoa	June 25
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	July 1
Havel	Bremen	June 30
Hekla	Christiansand	June 20
Indrapura	Hamburg	June 23
Radnorshire	Gibraltar	June 23
Seguranca	Havana	July 4
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 5
Teutonic	Liverpool	July 1
Victoria	Gibraltar	June 17

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

El Paso	New-Orleans	July 4
Haile	Bremen	June 26
Island	Christiansand	June 26
Persia	Hamburg	June 28
Pomeranian	Glasgow	June 26

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Augusta Victoria	Plymouth	July 3
California	Gibraltar	June 25
Campania	Liverpool	July 4
Cearense	Para	June 28
St. Louis	Southampton	July 4
Suram	Shields	June 25

SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Evelyn	Gibraltar	June 28
Hibernian	Gibraltar	June 28
Niagara	Nassau	July 7
Allianca	Colon	July 4
Orinoco	Bermuda	July 9

SUNDAY, JULY 12.

Croft	Dundee	June 28
Finsbury	Gibraltar	June 28
La Normandie	Havre	July 4
Taormina	Havre	June 27

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Silvia	July 8	Halifax	9 Stone St.
New-York	July 8	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	July 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	July 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
El Monte	July 8	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	July 9	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Normannia	July 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Calif'nia	July 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	July 10	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Habana	July 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	July 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 10	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Alleghany	July 11	Kingston	24 State St.
Portia	July 11	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	London	1 Broadway.
Origen	July 11	No. Brazil	68 Gold St.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
FontaBelle	July 11	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 11	London	22 State St.
Ems	July 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Cuthbert	July 11	Antwerp	22 State St.
Rialto	July 11	Newcastle	22 State St.
Kansas City	July 11	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Colorado	July 11	Hull	22 State St.
Lituliana	July 11	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	July 11	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
C. of Wash'ton	July 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Havel	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	July 14	Gonaives	24 State St.
Seguranca	July 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	July 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	July 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Andes	July 15	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Niagara	July 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
A. Victoria	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Hermann	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 18	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	July 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aztec	July 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Maasdam	July 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Allianca	July 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
R. of Nebraska	July 23	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	July 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 State St.
Mohawk	Aug. 1	London	1 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Aug. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Aug. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	Aug. 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werra	Aug. 8	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Aug. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, July 7.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow June 25, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.
SS Venezuela, Stoplahn, Puerto Cabello and La Guayra July 1, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 A. M.
SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla June 24, via Kingston July 2, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.
SS Concho, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Carib Prince, (Ger.,) Dobson, Santos June 10, via Bahia June 20, with mdse to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.
SS Jamestown, Phelphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol June 22, via Swansea, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.
SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoffe, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.
SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp June 27, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Aurania, for Liverpool; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; City of Perth, for Cape Town, East London, and Port Natal; Adria, for Gibara; James Brand, for Dover, England; Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton; Cevic, for Liverpool.
Bark Clementina, for Cork.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 7.—SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York June 27 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Vellela, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York June 12 via Norfolk, for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.
SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Cunningham, from New-York, sld. from St. Vincent for Cape Town June 17.
SS Teviotdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from New-York, sld. from St. Vincent for Cape Town June 20.
SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York June 11 for Cape Town, &c., arr. at St. Vincent June 25.
SS Beacon Light, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York June 19, arr. at Amsterdam July 4.
SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York June 23, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.
SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Boyce, from New-York June 19, arr. at Manchester yesterday.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York June 26, arr. at Liverpool to-day.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 8 P. M. to-day.
SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winkel, from New-York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New-York for Bristol, passed Lundy Island to-day.
SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN CARriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 30, more or less, 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Blank forms on which proposals must be made and all information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 10-INCH, 12-INCH, AND 16-Inch Steel Gun Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with eighteen sets each, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 10-inch and 12-inch guns, and one set for 16-inch gun. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with sixty sets, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH BREECH-LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with sixty-six, more or less, 12-inch B. L. Steel Mortars complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of steel mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH SPRING RETURN Mortar Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with fifty-six, more or less, spring return carriages for 12-inch B. L. Rifled Mortars. United States assumes responsibility for all claims for patents on these carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION AGAIN VERY SLOW, WITH PRICES ABOUT STEADY.

Grain Cables Unsettled, with Foreign Houses Selling Early—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was More Active and Irregular—Oats More Active and Unsettled—Provisions Dull and Steady—Cotton Quiet and Easier.

Considerable attention was paid to the reports from the Chicago Convention on all the Exchanges, and business therefore was light, while grain toned up near the close, with the better Western markets, and made a slight gain. Provisions were very steady considering the light demand. Cotton was dull and a shade lower, through scalping. Coffee was higher, with Europe, with business slow.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Nominal
Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¼@ 20⅝
Corn, No. 2, mixed	32⅝@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	.. @ 4.10
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅜@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7¼
Copper, lake	11.50 @ ..
Lead	2.97½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅝c on easier cables, fair foreign selling, and local realizing; advanced ⅝@¾c, with the West, and on better late cables, with local shorts covering, and closing firm at ⅝c advance, with only a moderately active trade, owing to the interest taken in the Chicago Convention. Spot was without demand and held at ¼@½c advance. ....Quotations at the close; No. 2 red, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 63,986 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,878 bushels; receipts, 53,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 137,086 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with July ¼c lower, and other months unchanged to ⅛c up, but closing steady....Spot was ¼c lower, and very quiet. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 33⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 78,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 178,699 bushels....Clearances hence, 141,849 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 185,444 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c, with the West; fell ⅛c on July, and closed steady at ⅛c decline, but July and ½@¾c advance on other months, with trading more active....Spot was less active, and closed steady at ¼@½c decline. ....Sales, 147,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 21½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 22½c, clipped, at 22½c, with 60,000 bushels for export at 22½c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20¼@ 20⅝c for 35,000 bushels, with 20,000 bushels for export on private terms; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19c; No. 2 Chicago, 21½c; track mixed, 21@22½c; track white, 23@26c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 295,100 bushels; exports, 132,997 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	45,000	61 3-16@61 7-16	61⅜
August	35,000	61 @61⅜	61⅜
September	1,815,000	61½ @62 3-16	62⅛
December	325,000	63⅜ @64⅛	64⅛
Total	1,720,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	265,000	32½ @32⅝	32⅝
September	40,000	33 5-16@33 9-16	33⅜
October	15,000	33⅞ @34	33⅞
May	5,000	35½ @..	35½
Total	380,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	115,000	20¼ @20½	20¼
August	..	@..	19¾
September	30,000	19⅞ @20	20
Total	145,000		

FLOUR—Market easy and demand only moderate....Sales 17,600 bbls, including of city mills 4,000 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls clears, at quotations; 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.35@$3.60; 1,000 bbls blended do; at $3.20@$3.65; 500 bbls Winter patents at $3.35; 3,000 bbls straights at $3.20@$3.45, and 1,200 bbls No. 1 Winter at $2.30 @$2.60....Arrivals, 9,285 bbls and 14,000 sacks; exports, 640 bbls and 6,900 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 12,614 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.50 @$2.80.

BARLEY—Dull and easier; Western quoted at 30¼@31c, *free on board.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Dull and weaker at 80@80½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and weak....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.70 @$2.80; 3 cases barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was rather slack with here and there more of an effort to sell small lots and at slight concessions, while the principal supplies were held awaiting developments; prime yellow had a sale of 100 bbls at 25c; there were one or two limited quantities offered at 24½c. Crude, in barrels, was at 20@ 21c, as to quality on small supplies; white was at 27@27½c; crude, in bulk, at Southeast coast sections at 16@16½c....LINSEED was without further change; quoted at 35c for American, 37c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 41c.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Private Sales Reported—Details of Auction Offerings.

Mr. George B. Ruddell has sold for Annie E. Ruddell to W. J. Kronenbitter, at about $23,000, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 463 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 19 by 56 by 99.11.

Mr. August Jacob has sold the four five-story flats 1,738 to 1,744 Second Avenue, each 25 by 80. The first has been disposed of to A. Ganzemuller at $22,250; the next to Mrs. Eliza Loeser at $22,500, and the last two to William Holbein at $44,500.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to John S. Mortimer, at $11,350, the three-story frame building 354 Bleecker Street, west side, 51 feet north of West Tenth Street, 19 by 73 by 19.2 by 72.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $24,500, to the plaintiff, Clementine Sostman, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 114 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 131.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.5.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, four actions, John H. Judge, referee, 57 to 63 East One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, four five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgments, on No. 57, $7,315; on each of others, $17,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac N. Miller referee, 413 and 415 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of First Avenue, 50 by 100.11 by 25 by jog 10.11 by 25 by 90, three-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $16,380.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 187 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.10½ feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 29.4 by 80.5½ by 25 by 95.9½, five-story brick and stone flat. Due on judgment, $3,535; prior mortgage, $22,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, William B. Anderson, referee, lease of 287 Third Avenue, east side, 42 feet north of Twenty-second Street, 21 by 75, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $8,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 31 and 33 North Moore Street, for a six-story brick store and warehouse, by George W. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 47 and 49 West Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick warehouse, by George P. Rogers estate, on lot 54 William Street, owner; cost, $13,500.

No. 50 Stanton Street, for a six-story rubble stone flat and stores, by Joseph L. Buttenweiser of 237 East Sixtieth Street, owner; cost, $28,000.

Jennings Street, south side, 229 feet west of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John E. Vill of 1,514 Vyse Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

A private lane, west side, 200 feet north of Riverdale Lane, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Patrick Hall, owner; cost, $3,000.

Franklin, southeast corner of Tremont Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, store, and hall, by Francis Conlon, owner; cost, $30,000.

Cameron Place, north side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story frame shed and summer garden, by Jacob Pritz, owner; cost, $500.

No. 123 Eighth Avenue, by W. W. Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner, August F. Rimge of 123 Eighth Avenue, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick house; cost, $200.

Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, by Melissa C. Wilson of 33 Wall Street, owner, alterations to two four-story brick stores and salesrooms; cost, $1,500.

No. 28 West Thirteenth Street, by George Ehret of Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 14 Abingdon Square, by Donnelly Brothers, lessees, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $50.

No. 95 Varick Street, by John C. Mues of 497 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner, Michael Slevin, lessee, alterations to a two and three story frame hotel; cost, $1,500.

No. 341 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, by Frank Ruggiero, owner, alterations to a one and two story brick dwelling and stable; cost, $600.

No. 1,542 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, by Marcellus H. Barlatt of 314 Pleasant Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $400.

Nos. 915 to 919 Eighth Avenue, by New-York Turn Verein, Bloomingdale, owner, alterations to a two-story brick clubhouse, &c.; cost, $8,000.

No. 1,967 First Avenue, by the David Jones estate of 625 Sixth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $500.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street, by N. Witherell of 100 Broadway, owner, alterations to a six-story brick flat; cost, $3,000.

No. 402 Front Street, by George E. Chisolm of College Point, N. Y., owner, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $2,000.

No. 118 Chambers Street, by Samuel A. Wood of 372 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, owners, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,000.

No. 70 Bayard Street, by Louis Gordon of 159 Canal Street, and others, owners, alterations to a four-story brick hotel and dwelling; cost, $200.

One hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 500 feet east of Southern Boulevard, by Henry Buchanan, owner, alterations to two and two and basement frame dwellings; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 7.

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Nathan Kaplan to George J. Elsengart, Jr.; mtg $1

10TH AV, e s, 75.3 ft n of 44th St, 24.9x100x irregular; John A. Haag and wife to Jacob Hirsch and another 24,000

50TH ST, 225 West; Eliza J. Vaughan and others to George J. Elsengart, Jr.... 1

53D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Julius Bailin, executor and trustee, to John Belin 18,000

86TH ST, s s, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 30x102.2; Eliza Kellner to Frederica W. Rupp 1

53D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Pauline Frankel and others to John Klein 1

97TH ST, 226 and 228 East; Pauline Silberstein to William Berlin 26,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; Elise Fendt to Michael Faughlin 1

2D AV, 2,160; Michael Lapp and wife to Adeline Peyser 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 41.8 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; Michael Faughlin to Pierce Barrett 12,375

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; same to same 12,375

108TH ST, 237 East; Louis Bukofzer to Adeline Bukofzer 1

LOTS 437 and 438, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary Becker.. 1,550

LOT 227, Block F, map of property of Hudson P. Ross, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Theodore H. Schreppel and wife 840

LOT 228, Block A, same map; same to James J. Curran 595

LOT 228, Block F, same map; same to Lewis Fraser 335

LOT 230, Block F, same map; same to Joseph Schwartz 340

LOT 235, Block F, same map; same to James F. Tierney and wife 330

Lot 51, Block A, same map; same to Frank Smith 470

LOT 52, Block A, same map; same to Alice M. Thomas 480

LOT 229, Block F, same map; same to Guss Dienar 335

LOT 53, Block A, same map; same to Walter Haliahan 480

LOT 97, Block B, same map; same to Joseph E. Cook 450

CLASSON AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of Merrill St, 75.5x101.7x75x110.4; same to Mary E. Fairbrother 960

CLASSON AV, w s, 225.4 ft s of Mansion St, 25x121.11x25x120.5; same to Henry Hoppert 335

12TH AV, s s, 605 ft w of 3d St, 25x114; Christina M. Dougherty to Mary Doughtery 1

1ST ST, s s, Lot 681, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Nettie Busweller 800

3D ST, or White Plains Road, w s, part of Lots 774 and 775, map of Village of Wakefield; William S. McPheeters and wife to Magdalena Odell 225

BROADWAY, 257; Edith Storm, by attorney, to Joseph J. Robinson 1

PEARL ST, 208; Adeline Williams and others to Naomi Duncombe 20,000

BLEECKER ST, 345; Hattie E. Kohner to Joseph Cohn 15,500

2D ST, n s, 82 ft w of 2d Av, 20.6x69.4x irregular; Charles E. Goodline and another, executors, to Alwin A. Neumann. 15,000

81ST ST, 218 West; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Jacob Dangmann 6,650

37TH ST, s s, 128 ft w of 1st Av, 48x98.9; Valentine Pressler to Fannie Pressler 1

10TH AND 11TH AVS, 15th and 16th Sts, block, and also 12th Av, e s, extends from 47th to 48th St—x125x—x200 and 12th Av, e s, extends from 48th to 49th St and land under water; Stephen Whitney and others to Louisa W. Dickey and others 1

8TH AV, 620; Albert Hunken, Jr., to Nathan Kempner 23,250

CENTRAL PARK, WEST, 223 and 224; Peter J. Brady to Walter Cutting, as executor, &c. 91,000

SAME PROPERTY; Octavia A. Moss and husband to John S. Robinson 1

51ST ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.10x100.5; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Joseph H. Cain 16,500

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George J. Elsengart, Jr., to Catharine Gippert 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 25x100.5; Charles C. Rubsam and wife to William E. Hill 1

FOX ST, w s, 90.2 ft n of Home St, 50x67x52.6x83.1; Ferdinand Hecht and wife to William Reubel 6,650

LEXINGTON AV, 41.8 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; Elise Fendt to Michael Faughlin 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 156.3 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Charles Knauf and wife to William Orr 2,675

LEWIS ST, 11; Mary Timbel and another to Sigmund Cohn 1

57TH ST, s s, 102.2 ft e of 5th Av, 27.6x100.8; Lawrence Martin and wife to E. F. Robinson 110,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 25 ft n of 170th St, 4.8x127x4x127; L. O. Reeve to Franklin H. Reeve 580

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 119 ft n of 170th St, 9x100, being part of Lot 79, map of Morrisania; also w s of Franklin Av, 50 ft s from n corner of Lot 79, 25x100; same to same 7,000

LOTS 400, 401, and 404, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; E. B. Levy to Rebecca Greenbaum 10

LOTS 402 and 403, same map; same to Jacob Greenbaum 10

7TH AV, s w corner of 119th St, 50.11x100; Edward F. Robinson to Lawrence Martin 125,000

121ST ST, s s, 143 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Mary E. Dunn 1

213TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, runs s 230, to 212th St, x w 225, to centre line of 10th Av, n 230, to centre line of 213th St, x e 225x s to beginning; Jane E. Slayback and another to Daniel B. Freedman 10

112TH ST, 231 West; William H. Picken and wife to Rebecca Friedlander 1

119TH ST, n s, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11 William H. Bingham and others to George H. Gardner 1

132D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x99.11; William L. Dowling and wife to Sabina Eichhorn 1

101ST ST, s e corner of Old Bloomingdale Road, 45x——; Julia B. Hicks and others to Ralph S. Townsend 1,000

SAME property; De F. Hicks, by guardian, to Ralph S. Townsend 4

150TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100; Edward E. Ashley and wife to Caleb Lawrence 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James McIntosh and wife to John Interno, one-half part 100

PLOT 281.5 ft s e of Washington Av x100 s w of 163d St, runs s w 100 ft to n s of 162d St x n w 26.5x n e 100 x s e 26.5; Morris Steinhardt and wife to William Walsh 100

SAME property; William Walsh to Enoch C. Bell 1

152D ST, n s, w half of Lot 412, map of Melrose South, 25x100; Catharine Kennedy to Thomas J. Gray 2,500

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100 Elizabeth Denny to Charles Hasenbalz 2,500

PARK AV, WEST, w s, 259.5 ft s of 183d St, 24x81.11x24x81.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Margaretha Koenig 800

180TH ST, n e s, 25 ft n w of Honeywell Av, 25x115; Fremont Investment Company to Leopold Spachmann 2,500

MOHEGAN AV, s e s, Lot 236, map of village of East Tremont, 66x150; same to John A. Webb 1,800

LOT 119, map of lands of Thomas M. Partridge and another, 24th Ward; Marie J. Hayward to Emiline L. Hughes 5

MAPES AV, n w s, 225 ft n e of 180th St, 33x150; same to Katharine L. Butler.

MAPES AV, n w s, 462 ft n e of 180th St, 33x150; same to Stephen Butler.... 1,062

HONEYWELL AV, n w s, 115 ft n e of 180th St, 42x150; same to Anna A. Kimber 1,300

PELHAM AV, n s, 25.6 ft w of Cambreling Av, 50x100; Charles N. Morgan, referee, to Mary Casey 6,000

Recorded Leases.

BAER, Albert, to Edward Knauer; 119 5th Av, 3 8-12 years $1,300

BACCI, Michele, to Giuseppe Cavo; 48 Park St, 3 years 144

CRUCCO, John, to Tony Paty and another; 1,650 Lexington Av, boot blacking privilege, 1 year ..... 132—144

CODY, Patrick J., to John E. Kinsley, w s of 3d Av, 18 ft s of 27th St, 31.4x66, 5 years 5½ months 2,200

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another, to Samuel W. Loeb; 271 East 78th St, 3½ years 312

HART, William, to Andrew Barbieri and another; 74 James St, 5 years 1,000

KIDDLE, Henry F., and others, executors, &c., to Frederic Tetreau; 155 and 157 East 76th St, life lease 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLUM, Joseph J., Jr., and wife to Volunteer Firemen's Association of New-York; 2 s of Central Av, Lot 54, map of Upper Morrisania, 3 years $3,500

ARMITAGE, Mary E., to Ignatz Mueller; e s of Kings Bridge Road, 200 Farms Road, 183 ft s of Powel Place, 3 years.. 5,000

SAME to Julius Kuhn; same property, 3 years 1,500

BROADBELT, William, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 203d St, 385 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.... 88,000

BRYANT, George W., and wife to trustees of Peter Naylor; n s of 59th St, 199 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 25,000

CAIN, Joseph H., to Margaretta H. Ward; n s of 51st St, 62.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 12,000

CASEY, or Case, Mary, to Edward F. Brown, trustee; n s of Pelham Av, 25 ft w of Cambreleng Av; also n w corner of Cambreleng and Pelham Avs, 3 years.... 6,500

DENCHAILK, Karollne, to Louis Bodenberger; e s of White Plains Road or Av, Lot 717, map of Wakefield, 3 years.... 3,500

DORLAND, Mary G., to Caroline A. Lyon; s s of South Fremont Drive, Lot 138 of amended map of Bronxwood Park, 5 years 3,000

SAME to Sarah L. Morgan; e s of North Chestnut Drive, 80 ft n of South Chestnut Drive, 5 years 2,800

ENGEL, Jacob, and Sigmund Klein, to Catherine A. Winterhalter; n s of 107th St, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 4,000

FRIEDLANDER, Rebecca, to William H. Picken; 231 West 112th St, 1 year..... 2,500

FAUGHLIN, Michael, to Elise Fendt; e s of Lexington Av, 25 ft n of 104th St, (two mortgages,) installments 5,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein and wives; s s of 7th St, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 10,000

FISHER, H. J., and wife to trustees of Joseph L. Myers; 103 West 87th St, 3 years 19,000

FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to John Lockwood; s s of 213th St, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 11,000

FRIEDRICH, Philipp, and Caroline, to Agatha Bruckner; w s of Rogers Place, 183.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years.. 1,500

FLANNAGAN, Francis L., to D. B. Halstead; n s of 71st St, 432 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 4,000

FRAWLEY, James J., and Robert J. Rooney to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Madison Av, 20.11 ft n of 101st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 60,000

GRAY, Robert J. to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 132d St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 6,000

GARDNER, George H., to Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees; n s of 119th St, 123.9 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 29,000

HIRSCH, Jacob, and Ludwig, to John A. and Frederick C. Haag; e s of 10th Av, 75.3 ft n of 44th St, 5 years..... 18,000

HILL, William E., to Charles C. Rubsam; w s of Willis Av, 25 ft n of 146th St, installments 8,000

HERSCHMAN, Rosa, to Moses Seelig; e s of Avenue C, 24 ft n of 4th St, 3 years 4,000

HOFFMIRE, John E., to Grace A. Hoffmire; w s of Lewis St, 97.8 ft w of 7th St; 5th St, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue D, and 118th St, s s, 177 ft w of Pleasant Av, (three mortgages,) demands..... 75,282

HASKIN, John B. Jr., and wife to Antoinette L. Edwards; all title in the estate of John B. Haskin, deceased, 5 years 70,000

HECKSCHER, Nannie C., and August, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; e s of 5th Av, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 5 years 30,000

HABECK, William, and wife, to Ernest H. Hartmann; s s of 160th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 500

KUZMIER, Xenophen, and wife to Henri Strasbourger; n e corner of 3d Av and 93d St, demand 4,000

RUPP, Frederica W., to Eliza Kellner; s s of 86th St, 107.9 ft e of Park Av, 6 years 15,000

LYONS, James, and wife to Thomas O'Connor; s s of 32d St, 135 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 6,800

JUNG, Jacob, and Jacob Mohr and wives to Regine Dinglepfel; s s of 102d St, 126.11 ft e of Manhattan Av, 5 years... 18,000

MARTIN, Lawrence, to Edward F. Robinson; s w corner of 119th St and 7th Av, 1 year 14,500

SALTZMAN, Elise, to Fanny Bressant; n s of 31st St, 174.3 ft e of Madison Av, 5 months 550

REUBEL, William, to Ferdinand Hecht; w s of Fox St, 66.2 ft n of Home St, 1 year 365

REYFERT, Edith A., to New-York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Kirkside Av, 150.6 ft n of Wellesley St, 5 years.... 4,000

SAPORITA, Teresina, and husband to the John Eichler Brewing Company; s e s of White Plains Av, Lot No. 1, map of South Mount Vernon, demand 1,000

KLEIN, John, and wife, to Henry Kortjohann; s s of 53d St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 13,000

SAME to Nicholas Schroeder; same property, 3 years 2,000

KEMPNER, Nathan, and wife to Denis Horgan; e s of 8th Av, 60.6 ft n of 40th St, 5 years 18,000

KOENIG, Margarethe, to the Northern Improvement Company; w s of Park (Vanderbilt) Av West, 259.5 ft s of 183d St, 2 years 560

KUHN, George J., and wife to George A. Meyer and another, trustees; e s of Vanderbilt Av East, 225 ft n of Talmadge St, 3 years 3,000

LAWRENCE, Caleb, to Edward E. Ashley; s s of 150th St, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 2,400

NEUMANN, Alwin A., to Charles E. Goodline and another, executors of George C. Fisher; n s of 2d St, 82 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 12,000

PEYSER, Adelaide, and Isabella Unger and husband to Michael Lapp; 2,160 2d Av, 1 year 4,000

ROOS, Joseph, and wife to John A. Spellman and wife; s w s of 145th St, 125 ft n w of Brook Av, 3 years 2,000

ROSENTHAL, Jesse, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 118th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, and 10 adjoining lots, 1 and 3 years, (eleven mortgages)..... 107,500

SAME to Commonwealth Insurance Company; n s of 113th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 18,000

SAME to New-York Security and Trust Company; n s of 113th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 18,000

ROSENTHAL, Jesse, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited); n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 month 12,820

SAME to the Dimock & Fink Company; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 months 7,500

SAME to Jacob Bloom; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 month..... 17,500

SAME to William Stone, trustee; n s of 113th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 32,000

SETZER, Henry and Helene, to Louis Ottmann, executor, &c., of William Ottmann; s s of 17th St, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 9,000

SUTHERLAND, Margaret T., and husband to the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg; s s of 83d St, 301 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 6,000

STOLZ, George, and wife to the Queens County Savings Bank; s s of 154th St, 125 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 40,000

SWANY, Arthur A., and wife to the Metropolitan Building Company; Lot 252, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 1 year 200

VAN INGEN, Edward H., and wife to the United States Deposit Company of New-York; 5 and 7 West 29th St, 3 years.... 325,000

VON THADEN, Claus, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n e s of Rivington St, 22.3 ft s e of Ludlow St, 1 year..... 3,000

WEBER, Max, and Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 299 Broome St, demand.. 4,500

WALLACE, Robert, and Peter Wagner and wives to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 86th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West; also n w corner of 87th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 320,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Henry Dryer; 64 Clinton St, 3 years 11,000

SAME to Maria A. Heiser and others; same property, 5 years 24,000

WHITNEY, Girard N., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 138th St, 156 ft w of Willis Av, 1 year 11,000

WATERHOUSE, E. C., and wife to Wilson P. Bellar; lot at City Island, n w corner and adjoining land of Amelia McClennon and s s of Prospect St, 1 year 400

YOUNG, James P., and wife to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, secures surety, &c. ..... —

SAME to William C. Lester; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 1 month 1,284

SAME to William H. Harris and Paul R. Towne; same property, 1 month..... 1,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

BARRY, James T., to Thomas O'Connor $3,243

GLOECKNER, Bertha E. L. and Thomas J., to Solon L. Comins and Samuel Frank.... 4,000

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Charles Mangst. 4,250

KHOURI, Assad G., to James W. McElhinny 1

KLAJES, William F., to August and Sophia Klajes 1

KOHNERT, Emma to Clara Ottenheimer. 13,119

LACHMAN, Samson, to Phillipine Wallack 4,000

LAIRD, Mary C., to Frederic D. Weekes, Trustee 5,000

LAWRENCE, Caleb, to Edward E. Ashley 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to trustee of Rachel Sondheim, deceased 4,500

ORR, John C., to Emma Kaufmann, (2 assignments) 7,000

PHELAN, James J., to Antoinette L. Edwards 2,500

RUBSAM, Charles E., to Nathan Wise.. 8,000

STODDART, Thomas A., to John S. Robson 10,000

WERNER, Solomon, to Charles O. Tobias. 1

WOOLSEY, Charles W., trustee of George M. Woolsey to Charles W. Woolsey and another, trustee, (two assignments) 2

GREACEN, Robert A., and others, executors, &c., Charles Greacen, to George W. McAdam and another, executors of Agnes Porteous 8,442

STURGES, Helen R., to Thomas Sturgis. 1

STURGIS, Thomas, to the Hudson River Bank of New-York ..... —

Lis Pendens.

85TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Alexander J. Dodin and another, executors, &c., against James Finan, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

4TH AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; J. Carlyle Raymond against Garret Dreier, (to set aside deed.)

MARMION AV, e s, 297.11 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x82.7; Stephen P. Anderson against Henry Heine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LAND known as Cross St, between Summit and Ogden Avs, and land in front of Lots 83, 84, and 85 on Summit Av and on map of Highbridgeville; Edward Jones against Charles W. Doherty and others, (to recover damages, &c.)

140TH ST, s s, 182 ft e of Boulevard, 75.1x99.11x irregular, being four plots; the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund against William E. Conwall and others, (four actions, foreclosure of mortgages.)

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Howard E. Van Orden against Theodore C. Cross and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' liens, two.)

98TH ST, n s, 34 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37x86.6; Department of Buildings, New-York City, against Mary E. Garrett, (violation of building laws.)

111TH ST, s s, 133.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 18x50; same against Alice Davies and another, (violation of building laws.)

111TH ST, s s, 203.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 15x42; same against Alice Davies and another, (violation of building laws.)

70TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; William M. Mouse, assignee, &c., against William and Jane E. Campbell, (to recover possession.)

WATER and Oliver Sts, n e corner, 50.9x49; Joseph Wittner against Margaret McLaughlin, (specific performance.)

89TH ST, n s, adjoining w s of Bloomingdale Road, (closed,) 15.5 ft e of Boulevard, 32.2x—x90th St x32.7x—; William G. Hamilton and others against John Jacob Astor and another, (recover property and damages.)

96TH ST, s s, at intersection of centre line of Bloomingdale Road and 85.7 ft e of Boulevard, 31.11x75.6x—x75.9; same against same, (action to recover, &c.)

89TH ST, n s, 203.4 ft w of Manhattan (10th) Av, 32.2x— to 90th St x32.7x—; same against same, (action to recover, &c.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

113TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Madison Av, 175x100.11; Cooper & Newmark against David Stephen, 1 year..... $560

KATONAH AV, n w corner of 238th St, 100x125; George Wright against F. S. Reisenberg, owner and contractor..... 182

80TH ST, 181 and 183 West; Frederick Bozenhardt against Dirck Girdler, owner; Edward Anderson, contractor..... 100

99TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; James McLaughlin against Benjamin F. McCauley, owner and contractor, (two liens) 248

PROSPECT AV, 734 to 740, and 1,024 to 1,028 East 156th St; Edward Liebig against Mary T. Crawford or Crawford Construction Company, owner; John Crawford, contractor..... 173

INTERVALE AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 150x100; John Layden and J. Moran against Thomas L. Gillingham, owner and contractor, (two liens)..... 617

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Albany Venetian Blind Company against Helena Mahler, owner; Elizabeth Hasbrouck, contractor..... 122

96TH ST, 320 West; Alfred Boote against M. G. McCabe, owner; James W. Cole, contractor..... 70

GAVE WHISKY TO A PRISONER.

A Lawyer and Two Women Punished in General Sessions.

A lawyer and two women were punished for giving whisky to a prisoner in the General Sessions prison pen yesterday.

Miss Julia McBride was the prisoner. She was visited by Mrs. Annie Beck of 220 Wooster Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth Davis of 102 East Third Street. They were accompanied by Lawyer Louis A. Cuvellier of 208 East Thirty-third Street.

While talking to the McBride woman Mrs. Beck gave her a flask of whisky, it is alleged. Court Officer Devlin saw the act, and reported it to Judge Fitzgerald, in Part II., General Sessions.

The Judge had the lawyer and the two women taken into custody, and finally imposed a fine of $100 or ten days in prison on the lawyer, and a fine of $50 or five days in prison on each of the women. None of them had the money, and they were sent to the Tombs.

Judge Fitzgerald was very indignant, and when the lawyer asked him to wait until he could send the money, the Judge refused. The lawyer said the two women were his clients, and he merely got a pass for them, and accompanied them to the pen. He said he had nothing to do with the whisky.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

4 and 6 Warren St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

D. B. KEELER, Jr.,

9 Pine St., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Mason, 6 to 12 East 58th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Fully equal to corner.

Handsomely Decorated; Hardwood Trimmed.

Steam Heat; Elevators All Night.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The beautiful estate of the late Leonard F. Beckwith, comprising handsome stone and wood house, 35 rooms, furnished; lies on west side of Stockbridge Bowl, overlooking the lake; nearly 900 acres of land, consisting of fields, orchard, pasture, wood, and mountain lots; stable, farmhouse, farm barn, and cottages; opportunity to subdivide. Apply to W. D. CURTIS, Lenox, Mass., or to W. H. FORBES, Sears Bldg., Boston.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOGARDUS, JOSEPH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. BOGARDUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, their attorney, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1896. ELIZABETH F. BOGARDUS, GEORGE A. McDOWELL, Administrators. my13-1aw6mW

BRADHURST, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. BRADHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Jackson, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. AGUSTUS M. BRADHURST, EDWARD B. CAMP, Executors, &c. CHARLES A. JACKSON, Attorney for Administrators, Nos. 16 and 18 Exchange Place, New-York City. ap22-1aw6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-1aw6mW

COCKS, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND COCKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 86 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of July, 1896. CHARLES H. COX, Administrator, &c., &c., 86 Warren Street, N. Y. City. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mW

DE GARMO, LAWRENCE BROOKES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE BROOKES DE GARMO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, 54 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of April, 1896. MAURICE L. SIBTHORP, Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ap23-1aw6mW

KENT, ANDREW WESLEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW WESLEY KENT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Adams, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of May, 1896. NINA KENT, Executrix. WILLIAM H. ADAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 253 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6mW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VANNESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administratrix. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-1aw6mW

META, ZIESIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against META ZIESIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 187 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April 1896. THEODORE H. ROXBURY, Executor. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Attorney for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New-York City. ap29-1aw6mW

PALMER, SARAH A. LANKFORD.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Isaac G. Worrall, Henry W. Rehorn, Eunice Rehorn, Caroline Rehorn, Frederick Rehorn, Ida P. S. Haviland, Clara B. S. Burling, Lillian S. Carpenter, Amanda Meeker, Henry Worrall, Lawrence Worrall, J. Wesley Worrall, Walter Worrall, Mary Worrall Wilson, Sarah Foster, Phoebe Knapp, Walter C